LABOR GOVERNMENT OFFERS FREEDOM TO INDIA

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Lawlah Named To Committee Of Mt. Alto Hospital

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Acceptance of Dr. John Lawlah, dean of the Howard University Medical school, of appointment to the Deans' Committee of Mt. Alto Hospital here last Wednesday was seen as the first step by the Veterans Administration toward use of colored doctors in integrated hospitals.

Howard is the first colored school invited to join the deans' committee of veterans' hospital and Dr. Lawlah is the first colored doctor to serve as a member of such a committee.

The deans' committees are composed of eminent doctors chosen by the V A to furnish consultants and residencies, establish medical standards and judge professional qualifications for VA hospitals serving in the areas in which the committee is appointed.

PASS ON QUALIFICATIONS

Serving on the committee with the deans of George Washington and Georgetown Universities, Dr. Lawlah will be required to pass on the qualifications of white doctors applying for jobs with the VA and will also have opportunity to pass on colored doctors in the same manner.

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People Of India To Choose Type Of Government

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Second row, left: Charles L. Williams, Miami; W. E. Combs, Bradenton Mrs. Mary J. McCoy, Lake City; and President James A. Colston, Bethune-Cookman College.

Rear is J. F. Harris, of Lynn Haven.

Pleas For Unity At

Vet Conference To Handle Problems, Bigotry Planned

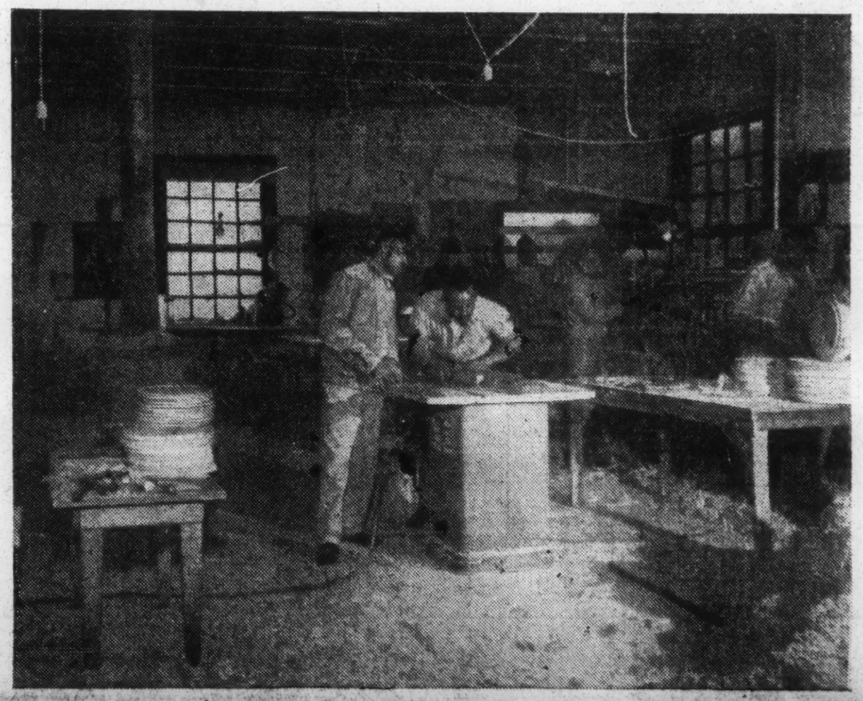
National Meet In Chicago Set By Lt. Alves

Says Facism Is Not Dead Though Downed In Battle

CHICAGO—(ANP)—A national veterans conference will be held here on April 6 and 7 at the DuSable High school to handle veterans' problems and combat the spread of all forms of bigotry, according to an announcement here by Bertarm Alves, former anti-aircraft lieutenant in New Guinea, who came here last week.

The vet problems to be covered by united action includes housing, medical care, education, bonus, jobs and equal rights, said Alves, who is chairman of the Provisional Committee for a National Veterans' organization.

"Seperation from the armed forces has brought us face to face with problems which call for or-



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Three members of the Ministerial Delegation will leave by plane for India next Tuesday. They are Sir Stafford Cripps, F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, and A. V. Alexander.

Attlee said the commission should seek an "interim government commanding the greatest possible support."

"My colleagues are going to India with the intention of using their utmost endeavors to help them obtain freedom as speedily and fully as possible," Attlee said during debate on an India Central Government bill.

"If India elects for Independence, in our view she has the right to do so. It will be for us to help make the transition as smooth and easy as possible."

Attlee said the ministerial mission to India would be given a free hand in discussing leading free hand in discussions leading to "the development of India into a

(Continued on Page Six)

Linder Wants White Primary Preserved

"I will support a man who will preserve the white primary or its equivalent in Georgia. If some other candidate does not appear who will preserve the white primary or its equivalent, I will carry the banner myself, stated Tom Linder, commissioner of Agriculture, Friday when he was asked if he would run for governor.

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Mount Alto provides an excellent proving ground to test General Bradley's recently avowed policy of accepting colored doctors on their qualifications. At present there are 372 beds in the hospital with only 45 reserved for colored veterans.

If any other colored veteran applies for hospitalization while these beds are filled his name is placed on a list and he is forced to wait until one of the ill veterans recuperates or dies to get a bed.

Journal Scores Youth For Christ

NASHVILLE — (ANP)— Religious leaders are called upon to check the spread of anti-Semitic, anti - Catholic and anti - Negro propaganda being dissminated through Saturday night " Youth for Christ" rallies. An editorial in the March issue of the Sunday School Informer , a journal of Christian education published by the Sunday School Publishing board, points out the religious philosophy behind this movement, the facist connections of sponsors and endorsers of the movement and the purpose for which the "Youth for Christ" rallies are held

Recognizing that something needs to be done for youth on Saturday night the editorial calls upon the established churches to recognize their failure to meet the problem and suggest ways in

(Continued on Page Six)

Detectives Clear-Up Westside Crimes With Arrest Of 13 Boys

With the arrest of 13 teen-age younsters, Detectives J. E. Helms and W. M. Holland, of the Atlanta Police Department have cleared-up a series of crimes, committed on the Westside in January and February.

The fact is, six of these youngsters have not only confessed to several crimes already on file, at the Crime Report Bureau, of the Atlanta Police Department, but also to a few offenses that have not been reported.

This being true, vicitims living in the vicinity of Mayson-Turner Avenue, Hilltop Circle, Spencer Street, Washington Heights Terrace and Carter Streets are requested to contact Detectives Helms and Holland at the Police Station.

According to officers, these young sters have already confessed to such crimes as robbery by force, robbery by snatch, and rape.

Most of the victims were women, but in their alleged confessions, some of the boys are reported to have admitted that in robbing men they knocked them in the head with a black-jack. In the case of women, the records show, that the perpetrators would throw their victims to the ground and snatch their purses and run.

Among those already definitely implicated in this series of crimes and who according to Detectives Helms and Holland have allegedly confessed are: John White, 17; Walter McGhee 16; Robert Ashley, 16; Emmett Hunter 16; George Weaver, Jr., 17 and Johnnie Strozier, 16.

The principal items taken from the victims were billfolds and what ever cash they contained and watches. A few of these have been recovered.

The Weather

Cloudy and WARM.

DAYTONA, BEACH, Fla.—Among the State-wide Negro Health Committee which met in Daytona Beach for its annual conference were some of the State's most prominent business men, educators and medical authorities: Here we have left to right front row: Mrs. Fannie B. Stone Tampa; Dr. E. C. Sharpe, Ocala; Mrs. Evelyn W. Sharpe, DeLand; Miss Sadye Y. Pyror Pensacola.

Second row, left: Charles L. Williams, Miami; W. E. Combs, Bradenton Mrs. Mary J. McCoy, Lake City; and President James A. Colston, Bethune-Cookman College.

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Pleas For Unity At Washington Dinner

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Meeting together in the interest of racial unity at the Institute of Race Relations here last week, representative Americans, including two congressmen, lashed prejudice and bigotry and made pleas for tolerance. The congressmen, Senator Capper, (Rep. Kan.) and Rep. Savage, (Democrat Washington) pledged themselves to continue to fight for racial harmony.

Emphasizing that Kansas is a state "where they stand for a fair deal for all people and give every one a fair chance," Senator Capper said.

"Meetings like this show an intelligent and clear thinking community here. I certainly want to help in every way I can." He stressed that as part of the fair deal for all people and give everytrict representation in the house and senate, which would be made possible thru the Summers-Capper resolution.

POLL TAX REPEAL

Representatives Savage advocated abolition of the poll tax as a key law, and dedicated himself to fight for its repeal.

Moving picture actor Gene Kelly now a naval lieutenant, told members and guests that organizations working for racial unity should not be afraid to call on actors. He said:

"In art you are judged solely by what you do. Some people say you can hurt your career by coming out against prejudice and bigotry but if you work and play and meet with people you find out there is no problem."

Tomlinson D. Todd president of the institute and Joseph Albright a liaison officer in the Veterans' administration, acted as co-hosts at the dinner.

Emblem Club To Hear Dabney

WILLIAM DABNEY of the American Red Cross, will address the Col. A. T. Walden Chapter of the Butler Street today at 6 p. m at the Butler Street 'Y.' Mr. Dabney served with the American Red Cross in the South and Southwest Pacific during the War.

Before joining the staff of the American Red Cross, he served as Asst. State Administrator of Mess in the Federal Work Administration. Because of Mr. Dabney's unusual experience with his services in the Army a challenging message is expected. The Program Committee has also planned a very interesting program for the evening.

By Lt. Alves

Says Facism Is Not Dead Though Downed In Battle

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The vet problems to be covered by united action includes housing, medical care, education, bonus, jobs and equal rights, said Alves, who is chairman of the Provisional Committee for a National Veterans' organization.

"Seperation from the armed forces has brought us face to face with problems which call for organized action on our part now," explained the organization's call. "The problems of our life today and our future—how we shall earn a living, where we shall find a place to live, our civil rights and security, our educational opportunity, our health, and welfare of our children—confront us all.

"FASCISM NOT DEAD"

"Our unity and brotherhood in the armed forces, on land, sea and air, enabled us to defeat fascism on the battlefield. But fascism is not dead. It threatens us right here at home. In congress there are the Rankins, Bilbos, Ellenders and Eastlands. They spread the foul poisons of jim crow, anti-semitism, race hate and lynching.

"The henchmen of American fascism conspire to undermine the people's living standards through low wages, unemployment and high prices. That is why the united will of men and women of all races and creeds, forged in war, must now be expressed through the fighting action of a national veterans' organization."

Five veterans at work learning cabinet making at Alexander's Crafts Shop, 389 Houston Street, on the job training program. These men are paid learner's pay at the shop and receive a supplemental monthly check from the Veterans Administration until they are fully trained.

ART CLASSES AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (MO)—Creative Art expression is encouraged at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo. Classes are available in oil painting, history of art, drawing, water color painting and life sketching. Here is a class in landscape painting in oils at work. James D. Parks (second from left, foreground is shown instruct ing at the class. Creative efforts students have been exhibited at the Atlanta Annual show Missouri exhibition, Missouri State Fair and others. In the oil painting section of the Fine Arts division of the Missouri State Fair of 1945, Lincoln students won two of the three prizes offered.

Work Of Extension Agents Commended By Miss. Solon

Says Services And Good Job Are Appreciated

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (N N P A) — Representative Jamie L. Whitten, Democrat, of Mississippi, commended Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of the Agriculture Department's Extension Service, on the work of colored extension agents in the South, hearings on the 1947 Agriculture Department appropriation bill reveal.

After noting an increase in the number of such agents in the South over the last several years, Mr. Whitten said, "I know from my personal observation that this particular program is doing a wonderful lot of good in certain sections."

He added that "a number of those agents I have heard from and some of whom I know personally are doing a good job, and are really appreciated, and their services are appreciated.

GLAD OF INCREASE

"In fact, in some instances, not having any office work, they are doing a great deal of extension work in the field.

"I am glad to see that increase taking place, and I want to congratulate you on it."

A break-down of Extension Service personnel inserted in the hearings shows that as of December 31 there were in county agent work 9 colored state leaders, 17 assistant state leaders and district agents, and 345 colored county agents, as compared with 22 white state leaders, 147 white assistant state leaders and district agents, 2,832 white county agents, and 922 white assistant agents.

As of the same date, in home demonstration work, there were 2

(Continued on Page Six)

Woman Gets Death For Murder Here

After her conviction was confirmed by the Georgia Supreme Court, Annie Ruth Daniel was resentenced to die in the electric chair by Judge Walter C. Hendrix, of the Fulton County Superior Court. Friday, and March 29 was set as the execution date.

On August 7, 1945, a Fulton County jury returned a verdirt of guilty against her in connection with the fatal stabbing of Louise Nowell on May 27, 1945.

Wyman Daniel, husband of the defendant, who was also implicated in the crime was found guilty and given a life sentence.

Mexico shows $87,300,000 foreign trade deficit for 1945.

Norfolk Candidate Gets Wide Support

NORFOLK, Va.—(ANP)— Encouraged by the heavy registration of Negro citizens, especially among returning veterans, Negro organizations here are rallying to the support of the candidacy of Victor J. Ashe, local Negro lawyer who is running for the city council in the June 11 election. Current registrations are at the rate of three Negroes out of every four, according to the city register.

David Alston, AFL organizer among Negro workers for Virginia is campaign manager for Mr. Ashe The Citizens committee responsible for Mr. Ashe's nomination as a candidate for the city council, the first one in this generation, is headed by S. H. Bell, Norfolk district manager of the Southern Aid society of Virginia, Inc., Henry A. Davis Jr., assistant secretary of the local YMCA; is secretary.

PLAN CAMPAIGN

Plans have been mapped out for the raising of $2,000 for Mr. Ashe's campaign. In their meeting Monday night, March 4, the Community Democratic club voted a donation of $200 toward Mr. Ashe's campaign and also approved of a voluntary contribution of one dollar each from club members. More than $35 was collected in personal donations from club members at the meeting.

Three members are to be elected to the city council in the June election. A complete ticket of three candidates was recently organized by a group of white business and professional men, and one white candidate had previously announced his candidacy.

The three white incumbents, Mayer James Reed, C. E. Griffin and L. Ruffin, who political observers say will seek re-election, announced their candidacy on Mar 6.

Citizenship Week On WSB Today At 12

WSB initiates Youth Citizenship Week today in a noon broadcast featuring an all-Negro local cast.

At 4:30 tomorrow at Wheat Street Baptist Church, the Youth Rally will be held, having as principal speakers Dr. William Lloyd Imes and president of Knoxville College and Dean Raimundo de Ovies of the Cathedral of St. Philip of this city.

The entire week offers attractive features for young people throughout the city. Although Butler Street YMCA, the YWCA, the Housing Projects, churches, schools and other youth-serving agencies are sponsors of this movement, it is by no means confined to youth of these various agencies.

Young people of all Atlanta are urged to come and join in the Youth Rally Sunday afternoon and continue throughout the week working toward full participation in affairs of first class citizens.

Governor Of Tenn. Condones Police

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —(SNS)— Governor Jim McCord said relative to the action of police officers in the recent race disturbances in Tennessee: "If a similar situation should arise elsewhere in this state we would take the same action as we took in Columbia."

Tennessee officials had been condemned by a group of 150 people in Washington. Police Chief Griffin of Columbia stated that there was "not a word of truth" in their statements. Griffin was among the first to be injured.

atl journal

Henry Cox Gets Post With VA

3-17-46

Henry Eugene Cox, former manager of the Atlanta regional office of HOLC, has been named assistant deputy administrator of the Veterans' Administration, it was announced Saturday by Deputy Administrator John M. Slaton Jr. Mr. Cox has been serving as director of coordination for the Atlanta VA office.

HENRY E. COX

In his new post he will be second in charge of the local office, which supervises the program of Government benefits for more than 1,250,000 veterans in five Southeastern states.

A veteran of both World Wars, Mr. Cox entered VA service late in 1945. He is a native of North Carolina, having attended Duke University and later the Atlanta Law School. He was admitted to practice before the Georgia Supreme Court in 1936. He is married and has three children. Mr. and Mrs. Cox live at 9 Demarest Avenue, N. E.

Vet Guiders Urge Community Centers

atl journal

3-17-46

Establishment of community centers throughout the Southeast to aid veterans and war workers in readjusting themselves to normal civilian status was urged Saturday as the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations ended its two-day regional conference here.

Dr. Harold H. Bixler, director of guidance and research in the Atlanta Public Schools, presided at the closing session which was informal discussion by representatives of the following national groups:

International Association of Altrusia Clubs, National Association of Deans of Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the National Vocational Guidance Association.

Atl Constitution
3-25-46

American Legion Probes Removal Of State Office

MACON, March 24— (AP) — Legionnaires from the Sixth district voted Sunday night to investigate the removal of State Legion headquarters from Macon to Atlanta.

Dr. C. F. Lanier, of Macon, was named Chairman of an Investigating Committee that will file a report at the Legion's State Convention in Savannah next July.

The decision to investigate the transfer climaxed the District Convention here, which included an address by National Vice Commander Samuel Latimer, Jr., the election of district delegates and officers and a discussion of World War II veterans in the Legion.

Latimer, introduced to the Convention by Buford Boone, editor of The Macon Telegraph, stressed the need for continuing the Legion's policy of armed preparedness.

"Had America been prepared as the Legion demanded," said Latimer, editor of The Columbia (S. C.) State, "there would have been no Pearl Harbor. There would have been no Bataan, no Corregidor, no long road back.

"This time the American Legion insists on being heard on the subject of national defense. We do not hold for might alone. Far from it. Our military service should be a spare tire. We must keep strong until there is no longer any need for strength."

State Commander Herbert Moon, of Americus, said there will be 60,000 Georgia Legionnaires by the time the Convention is held in July. His remarks on the participation of World War II veterans in the Legion were indorsed by Maj. Erle Cocke, who challenged the veterans to meet the task of enrolling ex-servicemen from World War II.

Among other speakers was Col. Usher T. Winslett, of Macon, who declared that the younger veterans soon will take their place in Legion affairs.

E. D. Lindsey, of Sandersville, was named district commander and L. K. Bloomer, of Macon, was elected vice commander. Delegates to the National Convention will be Charles Lanier, of Macon; W. H. Hobbs, of Dublin; W. C. MacMillan, of Washington County and C. Arthur Cheatham, director of the State Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Mrs. Charles Morgan, of Macon, was elected president of the Legion Auxiliary, which met simultaneously with the Legion. Mrs. J. W. Bracewel was named alternate president.

Macon Vet Center Tops 1,000 GI Cases

Atl Constitution
3-25-46

MACON, March 24—(AP)—More than 1,000 veterans from 68 South Georgia counties have come to the U. S. Veterans Guidance Center at Mercer University seeking information or benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.

Veteran officials said most of those interviewed at the center wanted better jobs.

The thousandth ex-serviceman to report to the Center was Ronald C. Amnot, of Macon, who served with a Military Police battalion in the South Pacific. Before the war he was in electrical work but now he wants to be a singer.

He plans to attend Wesleyan Conservatory.

Atl Journal
3-25-46

Legion Official To Poll Posts On Office Move

MACON, Ga., March 25.—Charles F. Lanier, of Macon, leader in Georgia Legion affairs, said here Monday that he was going to take a poll among posts in central and south Georgia to determine their wishes in connection with the location of State headquarters of the Georgia Chapter, American Legion. At a meeting of Sixth District Legionnaires here Sunday, Lanier was appointed to investigate the removal of state headquarters from Macon to Atlanta. He will make his report to the state convention in Savannah July 8-10, he said.

Highlight of the meeting here Sunday was addressed by Sam Latimer Jr., national vice commander. The Sixth District Legion Auxiliary also met with the Legionnaires.

Lanier charges that the headquarters was moved from Macon without the executive committee ever having passed on the matter, and that the removal took place during the time Louis Summers was state commander. Many members complained, it was stated, that Atlanta was not convenient as a meeting point. Lanier will head a special committee to confer with other posts in regard to their views on where state headquarters should be located and the findings of the committee will be reported to the next convention, Lanier said.

Atl Journal
3-31-46

VFW Officers To Be Installed

The Fifth District, Department of Georgia, Veterans of Foreign Wars will hold a joint installation of post officers at 8 p. m., April 17, in the civic room of the Ansley Hotel, it was announced Saturday.

Comrade Mayo C. Buckley, department commander, will be in charge of installation, which will be attended by members of all Fifth District posts. Following installation services, addresses will be made by Comrade S. Marvin Griffin, adjutant general, on the subject, "Veterans' Problems in Georgia;" Comrade John Sammon Bell, director, Veterans' Service Center, on services being rendered by Atlanta and Fulton County; and Comrade James J. Travis, service officer, on the service being rendered by that office.

It also was announced that at a meeting held last Sunday sponsored by the Georgia Department of Spanish War Veterans and attended by several other veterans' organizations, it was decided to set Sunday, April 28, for a meeting to complete organization of a national Memorial Day association and set up a permanent organization and elect officers.

The Atlanta Journal

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1946

Catholic War Vets Plan Macon Post

MACON, Ga., March 28.—The second post in Georgia of its kind, the Catholic War Veterans' Post is to be established in Macon, according to John McCreary. John E. Campion Jr., of Atlanta, state C. W. V., is coming to Macon to aid in creating the new organization. Campion is a retired Army captain and is said to be perfecting a Catholic organization for veterans in that city. There are a number of candidates in Macon available for the new post, according to McCreary.

News of Atlanta Negro Community

Atl Journal 3-31-46

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The Iota Phi Lambda Sorority is presenting Mrs. Nell Hunter as guest speaker in connection with its "Business on Parade" program at Wheat Street Baptist Church Friday night, April 5. Mrs. Hunter has chosen for her subject "Our Community Responsibility"

For the last 10 years Mrs. Hunter has been engaged in Government service as musical director for the National Youth Administration and as promotion specialist in the War Finance Division of the United States Treasury Department. Before entering the field of Government service, she was in the music field altogether as concert soloist. She is a graduate of Chicago Music College and studied privately in New York, Boston, London and Vienna.

Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, Southern regional director of the National Council of Negro Women, will introduce Mrs. Hunter.

Much interest is created in the selection of the Bronze Woman of 1945, which will be made immediately following the program.

Principal Milton J. White, of Washington Night School, announces the starting of two new classes, Monday, April 1. One is a training program for veterans who have a fifth grade education or less. This program is designed to accelerate them so that a higher grade can be reached in a shorter period of time. The class will operate from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m. five days per week, which will give the veteran the necessary hours in order to draw their full subsistence under the GI Bill of Rights.

The second new class is a streamlined course lasting two weeks in the rudiments of home nursing. The class will be taught by Nurse Norma Murphy, a qualified registered nurse, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. A certificate from the American Red Cross and the Atlanta Board of Education will be awarded for the successful completion of the course.

The Y. W. C. A. is sponsoring the first of a series of programs to relate the work of the Religious Education Committee to the churches and interpret the agency as doing a supplementary job in the community of churches and schools under the cochairmanship of Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool and Mrs. J. W. Dobbs Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. G. T. Alexander, program chairman, has announced the following program:

Invocation, Father Frederick J. Hunter, pastor; instrumental solo, Miss Beverly Maria Hightower; reading, Miss Etoria Hill; solo, Mrs. K. A. Huggins; significance of Y. W. C. A., Mrs. G. A. Towns, chairman of the committee of management; instrumental solo, Miss Charlie Davis; selections, B. T. W. Girls' Chorus, under the direction of Mrs. E. Evans; solo, Mrs. Janie Wilkinson; selections, Clark College; introduction of speaker, Mrs. Mexico Mickleburg; address. Dr. E. Beulah Winston, dean of women, Clark College; solo, Mrs. Beulah Johnson; remarks, Mrs. Lillie S. Weatherspool. Mrs. Cecil Edwards will serve as pianist.

The Georgia Jeanes teachers were hosts to the National Association of Jeanes Teachers which held a two-day meeting Thursday and Friday at Clark College, with Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland, president, presiding.

Representatives from 14 states and the Virgin Islands participated in this meeting. Miss Shellie Northcutt, of the national office in Washington, was principal speaker.

Conference workshops were held on Thursday and Friday afternoons.

Persons attending the meeting of the Hungry Club received a wealth of information Wednesday when Dr. George S. Mitchell, director of veterans' services of the Southern Regional Council, when he disclosed "The Negro in the South." Dr. Mitchell discussed the opportunities open to Negro veterans under the GI Bill of Rights. with emphasis on the job training.

After pointing out the limited number of skilled workers in the 13 Southern states, he explained that industrialization in the South won't make much progress unless we can develop skills. "The GI Bill offers a solution on a silver platter," he stated.

Dr. Mitchell also pointed out that in order to put the "on the job training" program the Federal Government was willing to pay good supplementary pay to veterans while learning skills, in addition to their learners' wages.

He continued, "On the job training leads to skilled and semi-skilled jobs and will not only satisfy the veteran's ambitions but will make it possible for him to provide better home life for his family."

Dr. Mitchell said there are many bottlenecks in getting the "on the job training" program, stressing the fact that when it comes to the Negro veterans the bottlenecks are multiplied. This problem can be cured, he contended, with the addition of Negro service officers.

A question and answer period followed this discussion. Dr. Ira De A. Reid, president of the club, presided.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO RESTAURANT AND SODA FOUNT OPERATORS.

The concession for Soda Fount and Restaurant located in the City Hall is now open for negotiation with the Mayor of the City of Atlanta, until April 10, 1946.

City of Atlanta, Georgia.
L. A. Walker,
PURCHASING AGENT.

MORRIS TO SEEK HARRIS' SEAT IN GEORGIA HOUSE

Atl Journal 3-31-46

Publisher Heads Ticket Against Cracker Party

State political observers were intensely interested Saturday in the announcement from Augusta that William S. Morris, publisher of the Augusta Chronicle, will run against Speaker Roy Harris, of the Georgia House of Representatives, for representative from Richmond County.

They saw in the agreement of Mr. Morris to head a full ticket against Cracker Party candidates in Augusta and Richmond county,

Georgia's Democratic Executive Committee has turned down suggestions for a change in rules governing state primaries. Story on Page 1-B.

the impending release of the strong grip the Cracker Party has held on city and county politics for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Morris is an outstanding citizen of Augusta and widely known over the state. He is a close friend of Governor Ellis Arnall and an appointee of the present Governor to the State Board of Regents directing the affairs of the University System of Georgia.

For many years the Augusta Chronicle was regarded as the spokesman for the Cracker Party, but it has gradually gotten away from that reputation since Mr. Morris took control of the paper. The Augusta Herald has been an outspoken opponent of the Cracker Party, which is now left without daily newspaper support.

WILLIAM S. MORRIS
Publisher Opposes Roy Harris

John Bell Towill will run against G. Pierce King, and Henry Eve against W. W. Holley for the other two Richmond County seats in the Legislature. There was pressure to get the Cracker Party to indorse a candidate other than Mr. King, who has had the support of Augusta labor organizations. Both Holley and King are serving second terms in the Legislature, while Speaker Harris has alternated in the House or Senate for more than 20 years. He had announced that he would be a candidate for speaker again, if returned from Richmond County.

In the races for county commissioner Scott Nixon will oppose Charles H. Pitts, James P. Walker opposes Frank Hooper and David Franklin opposes Frank R. Miles. All of the incumbents are nominees of the Cracker Party for reelection. Mr. Walker and Mr. Franklin are servicemen just returned from the war.

The Augusta Junior Chamber of Commerce conducted a registration campaign and has increased the list of eligible voters from 10,000 to more than 17,000. The Negro registration has grown from a normal 500 to more than 3,000.

Speaker Harris has been conducting a frantic drive to get the Legislature to meet in special session and repeal all state primary laws so that the Democratic State Executive Committee can adopt rules to preserve the white primary, but few members of the General Assembly have joined him publicly.

Greenville Piedmont
4-5-46

Says Peak Passed For Jobless Pay

ATLANTA, GA., Apr. 3—(AP)—Georgia labor commissioner Ben T. Huiet predicted today that the peak in unemployment claims in the state had passed.

Huiet said that a total of 12,497 unemployment checks were issued last week for $195,241—453 fewer checks than the preceding week when a total of $201,557 was paid out.

Veterans' checks number 38,269 were issued in the amount of $764,349, a decrease of 3,635 checks from the previous week when $836,534 was disbursed, he said.

Columbia Lighthouse
4-7-46

10,500 Negroes Are On Vote List Here

ATLANTA, GA.—(SNS)—

There are now approximately 10,500 Negroes in Fulton County who are qualified to vote and 2,126 of this number registered during the month of March, according to an announcement of Howard Mashburn, chief deputy registrar.

Approximately 4,580 white persons registered in March.

To date there are aproximately a total of 80,000 registered voters in the county. The books will remain open until May 4.

this year.

Atl. Constitution
4-7-46

Googe Declares M'Kellar a Model

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6—(AP) Southern representative for the American Federation of Labor asserted Monday that Tennessee Sen. K. D. McKellar has set the pattern for Southern members of Congress "in his fight for labor and against the Communistic CIO."

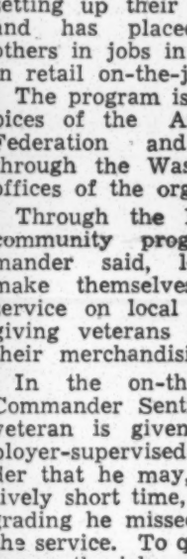
George L. Googe, of Atlanta, speaking to the forty-eighth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, AFL, said:

"I feel it my duty as the AFL Southern representative to call your attention to the refusal of Sen. McKellar to meet with a CIO group in Memphis. He very definitely has set the pattern in this respect and it shows how the veteran Tennessean has worked for the American Federation of Labor."

Googe said he didn't always agree with McKellar, but said he had "a very affectionate feeling" for him for "refusing to sit down" with the Memphis CIO Political Action Committee.

Retailer-Veteran Program Aids On-Job Training

An explanation of the Retailer-Veteran program of assistance was presented here Tuesday to the Atlanta Retail Merchants' Association by Ralph A. Sentman, retired Navy commander, who is director of the national program.



R. A. SENTMAN

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the group at the Henry Grady Hotel, Commander Sentman said that since its beginning in July, 1945, the Retailer-Veteran program has assisted many veterans toward setting up their own businesses and has placed hundreds of others in jobs in retail stores or in retail on-the-job training.

The program is under the auspices of the American Retail Federation and is operating through the Washington, D. C., offices of the organization.

Through the Retailer-Veteran community program, the commander said, local merchants make themselves available to service on local veteran panels, giving veterans the benefit of their merchandising experience.

In the on-the-job program, Commander Sentman added, the veteran is given intensive employer-supervised training in order that he may, in a comparatively short time, receive the upgrading he missed by going into the service. To qualify for training-on-the-job supervision, a merchant must develop a training program subject to Government approval.

Another function of the program is to provide a constant flow of information on retailer-veteran legislation, problems, their solutions, and other material emanating from the national level. This data is sent to the trade in order to keep employers and personnel directors up-to-date on developments in the veteran field.

Commander Sentman said further that information on overall job opportunities in specific lines of retailing is disseminated to the Veterans' Employment Service, National Selective Service, Veterans' Administration, the armed forces and employment officers of veterans' organizations to provide the veteran with job news gathered at the national level.

Two publications issued by the federation, "The Retailer-Veteran Community Program" and "On-the-Job Training for Veterans in the Retail Service Trades," may be obtained from the American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mason Training Plan Launched

All Journal
4-10-46

A program for the training of masons as a step toward alleviating the housing shortage in the area had been inaugurated by the Atlanta Masonry Joint Apprenticeship Committee, sponsored by the Apprentice-Training Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

At a meeting Tuesday at the office of Carroll Griffin, chairman of the committee, at 26 Third Street, N. W., it was decided that 75 to 100 GIs will be selected to enter shop classes conducted by the Atlanta Vocational Department.

The committee will select the individuals, place them in the school for a period of four to six weeks, and then move them to the job, where they will be required to put in 6,000 hours of work in completing the apprenticeship program. After this the apprentice will begin work receiving 87.5 cents per hour as a starting wage.

Members of the committee, in addition to Mr. Griffin and Ed Justi, representing the Associated General Contractors, are T. M. Wilson, representing Bricklayers' Local Union No. 8, who is secretary, and J. C. Jeter, Negro, who represents Bricklayers' Local Union No. 9.

Veterans' Board Resumes Hearing On Cheatham

All Constitution
4-10-46

The State Veterans' Service Board will resume the hearing of C. Arthur Cheatham, Veterans' Service Director, charged with using his office to defeat veterans' legislation today.

Members of the Board adjourned a previous hearing to ascertain whether they had power to subpoena witnesses. Atty. Gen. J. Eugene Cook since then has held that the Board does not have this power.

Other matters to be considered by the Board at 10 a. m. include plans for the establishment of new offices and a discussion of the on-the-job training program for veterans, Quimby Melton, of Griffin, Board Chirman, said.

The Board is expected to consider establishment of additional jobs in the State Veterans' Department, which, Cheatham said, will not reach the peak of its activity until 1965. Cheatham also estimated the hospitalization peak for World War II veterans will not be reached until 1974.

Twenty-six additional jobs have been approved to enlarge division offices at Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Brunswick, Waycross, Valdosta, Albany, Griffin, Rome and Gainesville. Some additional personnel matters are also expected to be taken up.

$9,932,392 Paid To Georgia Vets

4-10-46 Atl. Constitution

Unemployment compensation amounting to $3,029,768 and veterans' readjustment allowances totaling $6,902,624 were paid in Georgia during the last three months, according to Ben T. Huiet, State Labor Commissioner.

The figures released by Huiet yesterday also revealed $9,119,231 was paid to unemployed veterans in readjustment allowances since V-J Day, while unemployed nonveterans received $6,819,787 for the same period.

Payment to the veterans is made under the GI Bill of Rights through the State Department of Labor, Huiet explained.

Meanwhile, employment in Georgia shows a great increase over figures before the war. In December, 1945, the last period for which figures are available, 425,000 workers were reported employed by concerns engaging more than eight persons. The figure for December, 1940, is listed at 387,000.

Bradley Here Pledges Best To Georgia Vets

General Omar N. Bradley, Missouri fighter turned veterans administrator, was back in Washington Wednesday after a flying trip to Atlanta, during which he promised veterans "the finest medical treatment they can get anywhere."

At a press conference Tuesday at the Bell Bomber Plant, General Bradley backed up the VA chief medical director, Dr. Paul R. Hawley, in declaring that the doctor's recruitment program is progressing satisfactorily.

The only veteran to submit a private case to the visiting Washington officials was tickled to death with the results he got. He was Andy Franklin, president of the Veterans' Club at the Georgia Evening College, where 960 veterans have held mass meetings recently to protest discontinuance of some of their allotment checks.

Mr. Franklin was promised that training officers will be sent to the college to interview all of the veterans who have gripes.

Vets to Pay Insurance Here

Atl. Journal 4-10-46

Beginning next September 7, veterans in five southeastern states will send their GI insurance payments to Atlanta instead of Washington, the Veterans Administration announced Wednesday.

Potentially more than 1,300,000 World War II veterans in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and South Carolina will deal directly with the Atlanta office on all insurance business, Mr. Slaton said.

A former executive of an insurance corporation, Craigie Krayenbuhl is director of insurance service for Branch Office No. 5.

Atl Constitution
8-10-46

Retail Group Vet Agencies Hear Sentman

Cmdr. Ralph A. Sentman, USN (retired), director of the Retailer-Veteran Program of the American Retail Federation, in Washington, D. C., was chief speaker when members of the Atlanta Retail Merchants' Association met with heads of state and federal agencies yesterday at the Henry Grady Hotel.

The Retailer-Veteran program is designed to assist veterans who wish to enter the retailing business, either by helping them to set up businesses of their own or by placing them in jobs in retail stores.

"Under the program," Cmdr. Sentman said, "local merchants can make themselves available to serve on local veteran panels, giving veterans the benefit of their merchandising experience."

Information on over-all job opportunities in specific lines of retailing is disseminated to veterans' agencies, and a constant flow of information on retailer-veteran legislation and other material emanating from the national capital is sent to employers and personnel directors.

Cmdr. Sentman also described the association's on-the-job training program for veterans, whereby veterans earn while they learn.

VA's Kinks Nearly Ironed Out, Bradley Says on Visit Here

(Picture on Page 1.)

By MARJORY SMITH

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, calm and quiet-spoken Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, admits that all activities of the Veterans' Administration are not satisfactory to the general public nor to ex-GI Joe—but hastens to add "The VA doesn't suit me yet either!"

The General, following conferences here yesterday with heads of 12 VA hospitals in the Southeast and managers of regional VA offices in five states told newsmen at a press conference at the Bell Bomber Plant branch VA headquarters:

"We think we are getting the bugs out!"

The expert juggler of veteran "hot potatoes," who has weathered severe public criticism since his appointment by a fellow Missourian in August, 1945, declared service by his organization to veterans has been "mightily stepped up" in the past two months—"And given more time, more doctors and more space, we'll do the job World War II heroes deserve!"

DODGES DRAFT QUESTION

The official, courteous to questioners but adroit at sidestepping queries "not in my province"—he turned off questions as to his opinion on draft extension and the proposed merger of the Armed Forces with "We'll stick to veterans' affairs today!"—was virtually eclipsed at the public conference by a member of his staff, Dr. Paul R. Hawley, Chief Medical director.

The latter, taking up where Gen. Bradley left off, was specific as to why recruitment of doctors to man VA hospitals has been slow and what veterans can expect in future medical treatment.

"Some of the criticism recently leveled against VA service was just," Hawley declared. "A lot was not; good doctors aren't news—and the publicity did them a great injustice."

The medical director said pressure brought to bear on VA to build hospitals in remote small towns and to take over surplus Army installations "is not feasible." "Hospitals are no good without doctors," he pointed out.

RECRUITING DOCTORS

The VA's new Department of Medicine and Surgery, under which a doctor recruitment program is progressing, eventually will give World War II veterans "the finest medical treatment to be obtained in the country," both officials claim. Since the program got under way in January, the VA gained 750 new doctors and "suspicion of the VA" is being allayed.

Factors favoring further recruitment, Hawley thinks, are lack of office space and the fact that doctors practicing in the Army have learned to use—and like—group practice and the greater facilities possible in large installations.

The Washington official commended work of hospitals in this area and lauded recent additions of Dr. William G. Hamm, noted Atlanta plastic surgeon, and Dr. Lawrence F. Wooley, of Memphis, to the branch office.

He predicted that, without adding any more beds to present hospitals, 50 percent more patients can be treated in VA hospitals during one year under the new set-up.

CITES SLATON

Decentralization of VA control, begun last year with creation of branch offices like the five-state headquarters headed by Atlantan Deputy Administrator John M. Slaton, Jr., will cut red tape in all veterans' affairs, Bradley stressed.

Andy Franklin, a veteran student at Georgia Evening College, met Bradley's plane as a self-styled representative of irate veterans whose subsistence checks allegedly are not coming through on time.

He was turned over to Harold Stirling, Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education, one of the staff accompanying Bradley. Stirling, the man in direct charge of subsistence payments, put the Atlanta veteran in touch with regional VA officials who promised to take up individual case histories at the Evening College.

Bradley accepted a color aerial photograph of the Bell area from Billy Keeny, News Editor of the Marietta Journal, commenting:

"You people turned out some fine products during the war—Marietta did a great job in beating Japan!"

Atl Journal 4-11-46

Emory Official Defends Energy Of College Vets

A spirited defense of veterans attending college under the GI Bill of Rights came Thursday from J. G. Stipe, registrar of Emory University whose classrooms are crowded to peak capacity with more than 1,000 former servicemen.

Commenting on charges that veterans are loafing their way through college, just in order to draw the monthly subsistence pay, Stipe said: "If veteran students are loafing through any colleges we haven't seen it at Emory. Our figures show that our veteran students not only are making well above average grades, but are actually exercising a good influence on the nonveteran student body, bringing over-all grades up also.

"We have discovered at Emory that far from presenting any new problems, our veteran students are proving to be some of the best students we have ever had. As a body they are serious-minded and have learned how to work. The average veteran freshman or sophomore—in spite of the interruption of his education and the adjustments connected with his release from service and entering into formal education—has made and average of a B and two C's where the nonvet has obtained a bare C average.

"Many of them," Mr. Stipe went on, "are not having any easy time of it in spite of the subsistence allowance. Most of those who are married are having to dip into their savings to finance their college career."

Emory's student body was termed the largest in the university's history early this month when registration was completed for the spring quarter. The school revealed that more than 1,000 veterans were enrolled in its various schools.

Atl Journal 4-11-46

Board Clears Cheatham on Vet Charges

The State Veterans' Service Board Wednesday by unanimous vote cleared Veterans' Service Department Director C. Arthur Cheatham of charges filed by some American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars officers.

The board ruled, after hearing many witnesses testify and after giving consideration to affidavits and documents on file, that there is no reason to continue hearings in connection with the charges or to prefer formal charges against Cheatham.

The first charge, the board said in a statement issued shortly after noon, was that Cheatham had made a false official report covering operations of the department for the year ending December 31, 1945, and did not include the name of Representative Olin Price as acting manager of the Athens office of the department.

"The board does not see anything in this charge that would warrant any disciplinary action against the director," the board said.

On a second charge that Cheatham misrepresented the number of personal appearances made before rating boards by employes of his office, the board held that Cheatham was not guilty of any misstatement.

The third charge was that Cheatham had engaged in an effort to defeat a bill during the recent session of the Legislature which dealt with his department. This charge was also held to be unfounded by the board.

Atl Journal
4-11-46.

VA Subregional Offices Set to Open

Veterans Administration subregional offices are soon to be opened in Augusta, Rome, Valdosta, Athens and Albany, it was announced Thursday by Vaux Owen, Georgia regional manager.

A minimum of 57 persons will be employed in each office, eventually to be increased to 150. The offices will render contact, medical, social and legal services and field investigations. Claims adjudication will remain with the Atlanta office.

The new offices, supplementing subregional offices in Macon, Savannah and Columbus, also will handle collection of government insurance and supervision of educational and on-the-job training

4-11-46
Atl. Constitution

Legion Posts for Negroes Indorsed by Valdosta Post

The American Legion Post in Valdosta, meeting Tuesday night, unanimously indorsed a resolution which would provide for the establishment of Negro Legion posts in Georgia under the sponsorship of white posts.

Legion posts in Atlanta have not as yet taken action on this resolution, which was prepared by the Georgia Department Executive Committee of the American Legion. Herbert Moon, Department Commander, plans to introduce the resolution for consideration at the annual State Legion meeting in Savannah in July.

A committee studying the question of Negro posts has recommended a plan—known as the Tennessee plan—by which Negroes, wanting to organize Legion posts, can apply for a charter. White posts in the community will approve the charter and aid in the establishment and operation of the posts.

No Negro posts can be set up unless the projected plan is approved at the State meeting this summer, it was pointed out, but individual posts may go on record as favoring or opposing the resolution.

The subject of establishing Negro posts has been under discussion by Atlanta posts for some time, Marvin Medlock, Commander of Post No. 1, said yesterday. However, he added that his Post had not taken a vote or the matter, and he declined to say whether or not he would favor the proposal.

College Vets to Carry Troubles to Russell

Considering Veterans Administration answers on the cut-off of subsistence checks "inadequate," a delegation of Georgia Evening College students Friday will go to Winder to ask Senator Russell's help in clarifying their problems.

Senator Russell will be asked to come to Atlanta to address a mass meeting of almost 1,000 student-veterans Friday at 8:30 p. m. at the college, according to Andy Franklin, president of the Veterans Club.

4-11-46
Atl Constitution

A-1 TREATMENT FOR GEORGIA VETS—That pledge was made by Dr. Frank B. Brewer, Branch Medical Director, Veterans' Administration, left, and Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, Medical Director of the VA, of Washington, right, when Gen. Hawley visited VA officials here with his chief, Gen. Omar N. Bradley. The two VA "medicine men" here are plotting recruitment of doctors for the expanding hospitalization program.

VA Heads Promise Faster, Better Vets' Medical Care

Southeastern World War II veterans in need of medical treatment have a better chance than ever before of getting it—expertly and in a hurry.

Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, Chief Medical Director, Veterans' Administration, who accompanied his chief, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs Gen. Omar Bradley, on a flying trip to Atlanta Tuesday, is the source of that claim.

The VA medical director made the statement after—not before—a lengthy conference with Dr. Frank B. Brewer, chief medical director of the five-state branch VA office here.

Sitting in on the conference were heads of 12 VA hospitals in the Southeast. The officials had a long-time grievance—not enough doctors to man veteran installations in Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama.

The answer to their dilemma came on the heels of Bradley's and Hawley's visit. Announcement was made yesterday of a forthcoming doctor recruitment program expected to make possible a 50 percent increase in the number of veterans treated in Southeastern hospitals next year—without the addition of a single hospital bed.

"By act of Congress, the VA is now empowered to recruit physicians for Veterans' Hospitals outside former Civil Service regulations," Dr. Brewer announced, following instructions from Gen. Hawley.

Under the new VA plan, officials pointed out, the Administration will pay up to $11,000 annually for doctors with ratings by Specialty Boards. Entrance pay for senior, intermediate, associate, and junior grades range from $3,640 to $8,750.

"Generally, the new base pay is equivalent to pay and allowance of Army Medical personnel from first lieutenant to brigadier general," Dr. Brewer pointed out.

Present load requirements for this area are a minimum of 375 doctors for patient care. Many more are needed to serve on rating boards to adjudicate pension

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Atl. Constitution 4-11-46

Veterans' Service Board Clears Director Cheatham on Charges Of 'Politicking' To Beat Bill

By M. L. ST. JOHN

The State Veterans' Service Board, after a hearing from which Veteran of Foreign Wars leaders stalked, unanimously has found "no reason to prefer charges against Director C. Arthur Cheatham" or to continue the hearing into charges that Cheatham played politics for the defeat of a bill.

Simultaneously, the Board yesterday adopted a rule that no Veterans' Service Department employe in the future may support or oppose legislation concerning veterans' affairs, or serve as an officer in any veterans' organization. Employes of the department who presently are officers in the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, or other veterans' organizations may hold these offices until the expiration of their present terms, however.

Employes of the department and some legislators testified yesterday that Director Cheatham had not attempted to influence them to kill a Senate-passed bill in the House in January. The bill would have transferred much of Cheatham's power to the board.

WHITING'S ACTIVITIES

While no witness testified that Cheatham, personally, had tried to influence him to bring pressure on House members, testimony was given to show that C. P. Whiting, of Albany, Field Supervisor of the State Veterans' Service Department and also District Commander of the American Legion, had asked managers of several Veterans' Service Offices to fight the bill.

Whiting admitted this. He contended, however, that he was acting as a private citizen and not as an official of the Veterans' Service Department in fighting the proposed bill.

Office managers testified they carried out Whiting's requests without knowing the contents of the bill under discussion. These office managers included John Roth, of Thomasville; W. T. Morgan, of Blakely, and R. L. Webb, of Cordele. An affidavit from Rep. Shields, of Muscogee County, said the manager of the Columbus office of the Veterans' Service Office also urged him to fight the bill.

WHITING PROMOTED

Asked if he had received a promotion from Cheatham since the bill was defeated, Whiting said he had received a promotion which he and Cheatham had discussed "some time ago."

Whiting said he feared the bill would endanger the veterans' educational program. He stated that Cheatham never asked him to oppose the bill, nor did Cheatham object to his fighting it. Cheatham did say, when asked, that the bill would disrupt the educational program, Whiting told the board.

State Commander Mayo Buckley and Attorney George Finch, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, walked out at the beginning of the hearing when the board refused to subpoena J. R. Womack, employe of the State Deparement of Education. Finch said he wasn't satisfied with Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook's opinion that the Board was without power to subpoena witnesses. He threatened to take the Cheatham case into Superior Court.

State Commander Herbert Moon and Attorney D. R. Jackson, of the American Legion, disliked the attorney general's opinion, but remained for the hearing. The

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

Beaver Asked for Proof Of GI Student 'Loafing'

Atl Constitution 4/15/46

By DANIEL BAILEY.

The Young Voters of Georgia, a nonpartisan organization said to have potentially 600,000 members throughout the state, has asked Sandy Beaver, Vice Chairman of the Board of Regents, to refute or substantiate his recent charges that ". . . colleges will continue crowded so long as the government pours in money and encourages veterans to loaf."

In a 200-word telegram to Beaver yesterday, the organization said his remarks "reflected on the industry, character and integrity of the young men and women who fought for our state and nation," and demanded that Beaver prove his charges or withdraw them and address an apology to the state's young veterans.

In a story in The Constitution April 11 Beaver blasted the Veterans Administration for not exercising a more stringent system of selecting veterans to attend college under the GI Bill of Rights and said under the present system veterans were being encouraged to "loaf."

In a story in The Constitution the next day, Beaver altered his previous statement, saying he had no criticism of the GI Bill of Rights' provisions for educational opportunities for veterans, but that half the students attending units of the University System throughout the state were veterans and he feared the young men and women graduating from high schools this year would not be able to attend college due to the heavy enrollment of veterans.

The Policy Committee of the Young Voters group told The Constitution yesterday the organization's purpose was to promote voting by the young citizens of Georgia and to protect the young people, including veterans, from unfair attack.

"The veteran has his rights," they added, "both as a veteran and a citizen of Georgia. We are out to see that he gets them. We think Beaver's remarks have done the state's young veterans immeasurable harm."

The complete text of the telegram to Beaver follows:

"In The Atlanta Constitution April 11, your charges appeared that: (1) 'Colleges will continue

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Continued from First Page

crowded so long as the Government pours in money and encourages veterans to loaf;' (2) 'that many veterans are attending college merely to draw the monthly subsistence pay.'

"The Young Voters of Georgia Policy Committee feels that your charges reflect on the industry, character and integrity of the young men and women who fought for our state and nation. The Policy Committee of the Young Voters of Georgia have waited patiently for you or officials of the University System to refute or substantiate your charges.

"In keeping with the policy of the Young Voters of Georgia, to protect the interests of our veterans under the GI Bill of Rights, the Policy Committee requests: (1) That you submit evidence to support your charges; or (2) that the charges be withdrawn and an apology be addressed to the young veterans, both men and women, now enrolled in the University of Georgia and its units, who were taken from high school and college to serve our nation in the victorious struggle against the enemies of democracy.

"These young people fought our battles and we, the Policy Committee of the Young Voters of Georgia, demand that the veterans enrolled in the institutions of higher learning be given a square deal."

The telegram was signed by Harold F. Mozley, mayor of Douglasville, Chairman of the Policy Committee.

WAY TO LEND A HAND

Vet Service Centers Throughout State Urged

This is the second of a series of discussions on veterans problems and how to handle them in Georgia.

Civic leaders in communities throughout the state who examine the quality of personal aid being given to their veterans are likely to find that in many cases it is quite inadequate. This is true despite sincere efforts of responsible groups to see that the returned serviceman gets the help he deserves in his myriad problems.

A plan for establishing veterans' service centers throughout the state, which has been approved by General Omar Bradley, veterans administrator, is being recommended by John Sammons Bell, non-salaried secretary of the constitutional board of the State Department of Veterans Service, as a means for assuring maximum personal aid for returned servicemen.

Many officials of state and federal aid organizations frankly admit that thousands of problems are arising which they are unable to handle, and they, along with Mr. Bell, are asking communities of the state to consider establishing veterans' service centers.

"Leading citizens of towns should get together and form a veterans advisory committee which would embrace representatives from all walks of life," according to Mr. Bell, who is director of the veterans' service center in Atlanta.

Broad Representation

He explains that churches, county and city governments, industries, business, real estate associations, school systems, veterans' organizations and labor should be represented on the advisory committee.

"After the advisory committee has been formed," Mr. Bell says, "funds could be obtained through county or city governments or a combination of the two, or still other means of financing a veterans' center might be through a Community Chest fund or the Red Cross."

With funds raised, he points out, the advisory committee could set salaries and hire basic employes to include the service center director and stenographic help.

Mr. Bell believes that the State Department of Veterans' Service probably could be persuaded to assign one of its specialists to the centers for the purpose of handling technical matters affecting veterans' rights.

Part-Time Help

He added that the United States Employment Service, the Red Cross and perhaps other federal and private agencies would be glad to help on a part-time basis on specified days.

General Bradley has directed managers of the Veterans' Administration to co-operate with local service centers by supplying personnel to aid in solving promlems for former servicemen.

"I believe the authority contained in General Bradley's directive to be sufficient to warrant assignment of at least a part-time Veterans' Administration official to every county in the state," Mr. Bell declared.

"With these specialists from the Veterans' Administration and the state assisting the directors of local veterans' centers, the veteran in rural sections would have available to him the full services that are now available to the veteran in the metropolitan areas," he added.

SERVICE CENTERS HELP

Irate Vet Puts Up Stiff Fight to Live in Trailer

Veteran fights for right to live in a trailer—third in a series on problems confronting former servicemen and how Georgians can help solve them.

By BOB COLLINS

The young returned serviceman was breathing fury at the homefront when he sat down for advice at the Atlanta Veterans' Service Center. He might still be in that frame of mind if the organization hadn't gone to bat for him and solved his problem.

His story, taken from the files of the local Veterans' Service Center, is told for the purpose of recommending to other communities of the state the formation of help centers for the benefit of their former servicemen.

If you choose to read this story, bear in mind at the same time that countless instances similar to this one are taking place in our state every day.

Judge, if you will, whether the Veterans' Service Center rendered him great aid, and then ask yourself if this service center idea, which is advocated by officials of the Veterans' Administration and other aid groups, might not be good for your own home county.

Tells of Slap

Angered almost to tears, the youthful Atlantian told of the slap he had received in his attempt to get shelter for his family.

When he joined the Navy four and a half years ago, he was forced through financial necessity to sell his home, which was in one of the better residential sections of our city.

After a long tour of combat duty, he returned to his hometown and took up that first step of most returned servicemen. That is, the step of pounding the pavements in search of abode for the family. It is hardly necessary to inform you that he was unsuccessful in his attempt.

As a last resort, he decided to buy a trailer. But, for one reason or another, mostly because of overcrowded conditions, he could not get space in trailer parks.

Lawyer Protests

Finally, a friend asked the veteran to park his trailer in a wooded lot behind his home. Accepting that offer, he hooked onto the friend's sewage disposal system and water line. It was ascertained by the Veterans' Service Center that the young man and his family had been quiet, peace-loving, law-abiding citizens.

But apparently that wasn't enough to give him the right to remain in his scanty home, because a lawyer who lived nearby entered a protest against the veteran's living there and obtained the necessary papers which ordered him to remove his trailer "to abate a nuisance."

The basis of the lawyer's action was definitely within the law which forbids trailers or houses of low cost in the section of town where the veteran finally had found a place to park his home.

But, according to reports in the Veterans' Service Center here, "the lawyer's act was neither in the spirit of the law nor in the spirit of the times."

The Veterans' Service Center, headed by John Sammons Bell, a former infantry major, decided to fight. To make a long, legal story short, he also stayed within the limits of the law when he struck back, and he beat the lawyer at his own game.

Today, the veteran, who has expressed his gratitude to the Veterans' Service Center for its aid, still lives in his trailer at the same address, and it seems likely he will continue to do so until he is able to obtain a home.

All Journal
4-19-46

Reisman Head Jewish Veterans

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 19.—The Georgia Department, Jewish War Veterans of the United States, held its convention here Monday and elected A. B. Reisman, of Atlanta, state commander.

A. B. REISMAN

The Georgia offices of the organization will be located in the Citizens & Southern National Bank Building, Atlanta, and the state adjutant's office in the William-Oliver Building, Atlanta. A constitutional meeting will be held soon in Savannah, at which time plans for the next state convention will be made. It was pointed out that 95 per cent of the members of the organization are members also of other veterans' organizations.

Other officers selected here are: Senior vice commander, Robert H. Brown, Savannah; junior vice commander, Dr. David Berman, Columbus; judge advocate, Emanuel Kronstadt, Savannah; chief of staff, David Friedlander, Atlanta; adjutant, Ben W. Rice, Atlanta; surgeon, Dr. Harry M. Kandel, Savannah; quartermaster, Milton Waronker, Atlanta; chaplain, Isadore Heiman, Atlanta; patriotic instructor, Lewis Girish, Columbus; inspector, Samuel Goldberg, Savannah; historian, Arthur Weiss, Atlanta; liaison officer, Morris Perlman, Savnnah.

3,721 PERSONAL PROBLEMS

Fixing Trip Home for Arab Duck Soup for Vet Center

Atl. Journal 4-19-46

Not even the case of the Arab who fought 30 months in New Guinea disturbs the Veterans' Service Center—fourth in a series on what's being done and what needs to be done for Georgia veterans.

By BOB COLLINS

More than 3,721 former servicemen personally have laid their problems before the Veterans' Service Center here since it was opened September 10, 1945, and most of them have expressed gratitude for the help they were given by that organization.

In addition, the center has made 11,809 incoming and outgoing telephone calls as it sought to unwind red tape, beat racketeers and squelch confidence men, who, in many instances, have blocked the veterans' way to a normal and fair readjustment to civilian life.

A day of typical activity at the center may bring veterans seeking legal advice regarding a divorce, help in being admitted to a Government hospital, information on how to apply for a pension for a service-connected disability, how to get a job, how to buy a home or how to solve countless other similar problems.

The diversity of the center's counseling is typified by a recent case involving a naturalized Arab, who had served 30 months in New Guinea.

Unaware of Benefits

Although he had returned to his former occupation as an oriental rug and linen salesman, he was unaware of any of his benefits until counselors at the Veterans' Service Center explained them to him.

He was advised on insurance matters and applied for a pension to which he was entitled as a result of malaria he had contracted in the Pacific.

After the center officials learned of his desire to return to Palestine to bring back his wife and two children, they contacted by letter and telephone the Department of Commerce, the War Shipping Administration and other Government agencies, with the result that a visa was obtained and passage chartered for the veteran.

The legal ability of the center's staff and its doggedness to obtain justice, once it proves to its own satisfaction the true facts and merits in a veteran's problem, is being demonstrated time after time.

As another example of its work is the case in which two young veterans were referred to the center by the Veterans' Administration. The two former servicemen had been employed as salesmen for several months.

Obtained Refund

The manager of the business for which they worked obtained a $200 advance from them with the understanding that when they severed their employment relationship, the money would be refunded.

Deciding that they were not making a livable income, the veterans quit and requested refund of the $200. The manager refused to return it.

A member of the center's legal panel took the case, settled it out of court, with the veterans receiving the major portion of the sum they had advanced.

Bills supported by the Veterans Service Center which either have been passed or are being considered now, include:

1. The bill advocating terminal furlough pay for enlisted men.
2. The bill to allow officers on terminal leave to accept government employment and to take advantage of their educational opportunities immediately.
3. The bill in regard to insurance advocating allowing a choice of death settlement in a lump sum or monthly payments over long periods.
4. The bill widening educational benefits under the GI bill, specifically eliminating the 25-year age limit clause.

The Center also is urging that either the Retaining and Re-employment Administration or the Veterans Administration assume full responsibility for supervising the on-the-job training programs under the GI Bill.

State Plans Vets' 'On-Job' Farm Training

A gigantic on-the-job agricultural training program for Georgia veterans, which would help solve the present "acutely critical" farm labor shortage and wipe out the evils of the sharecropper system, has been initiated by the State Veterans' Service Board.

The Board, in session here yesterday, voted to set up a training program for farm laborer-veterans which would enable former servicemen to receive $65 to $90 a month federal subsistence pay while they take part-time courses in scientific agriculture.

This training would enable laborers to learn the techniques of farm operation while farming and would permit them to climb from the ranks of sharecroppers, officials said.

Chairman Quimby Melton, of Griffin, declared more than 50,000 Georgia veterans whose backgrounds are in the soil might be affected.

Board members voted to organize the program under the Veterans' Educational Council following a report by Director C. Arthur Cheatham, of the State Veterans' Service Department.

Very few Georgia veterans now employed as farm laborers have qualified to receive on-the-job training funds because of the hitherto limited scope of the state farm training program, Cheatham explained.

Many other veterans have failed to return to agricultural pursuits because of low wages, he said.

"Quite obviously all our veterans cannot become farm owners overnight," the Cheatham report stated. "Even if they could, many would fail the first year through inexperience. Most of those interested in farming need a well-rounded, diversfied course of training in farm operation."

Veterans enrolled, he explained, will actually be working on farms while they learn and thus will ease the farm labor shortage.

They will qualify for the federal assistance, he added, when the State organizes a program of supervision and training acceptable to the Veterans' Administration.

30 The Atlanta Journal THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1946

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

1,000 Students Here to Feel Cut In Vets' Checks

Almost 1,000 veterans attending the University System Center evening college in Atlanta will receive no more $65 and $90 checks from the Veterans' Administration as a result of a ruling Thursday from Washington that full-time employment hereafter will bar a student from subsistence.

"So-called related employment in which students enrolled at evening colleges are required to be employed as a qualification for admission does not meet the definition of full-time gainful employment which is a definite part of the educational course," John M. Slaton Jr., V. A. deputy administrator for the southeast, said.

Andy Franklin, president of the college's Veterans' Club, which has been waging the fight for subsistence, declined to say what steps the students would take, adding, "men who fought for their country and are now fighting for an education will not take this lying down."

Dr. George M. Sparks, director of the University Center, commented that the ruling probably would not affect the number of veterans enrolling for the next term.

"These men want an educatoin badly enough to sacrifice for it," he said, "but school officials will take the matter up immediately with the Board of Regents and with Senator Russell in an effort to save subsistence for the students who need it."

The Veterans' Administration pointed out that they will continue to pay tuition and book fees for all veteran-students, regardless of employment.

Following a conference with Dr. Sparks, Marion Smith, chairman of the Board of Regents, wired Senator Russell requesting "vigorous action" to save subsistence allowances for the Atlanta students.

Atl Const

J. M. Burns, II, To Direct VA Public Relations

John M. Burns, II, former State News Editor of the Nashville Tennessean, has been appointed director of Public Relations for the Veterans' Administration in the states of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina.

Burns succeeds Willard Cope, who has accepted a position with UNRRA in Germany. He is a native of Fort Worth, Texas, and a graduate of Texas Christian University.

Group Condemns Vets' Run Around On Information

5/9/46 Atl Const.

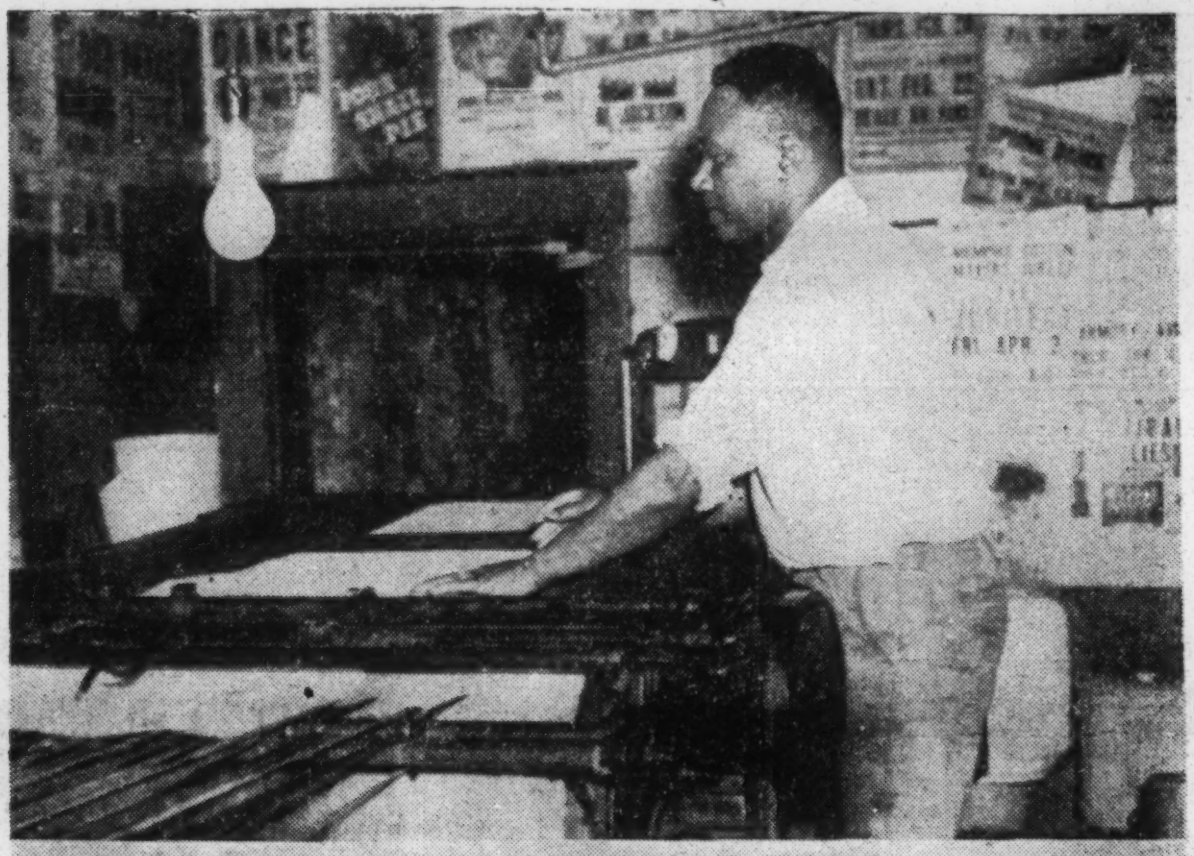
Veterans seeking service and information in Atlanta too often get "a general run-around," the Atlanta Inter-Agency Committee has charged.

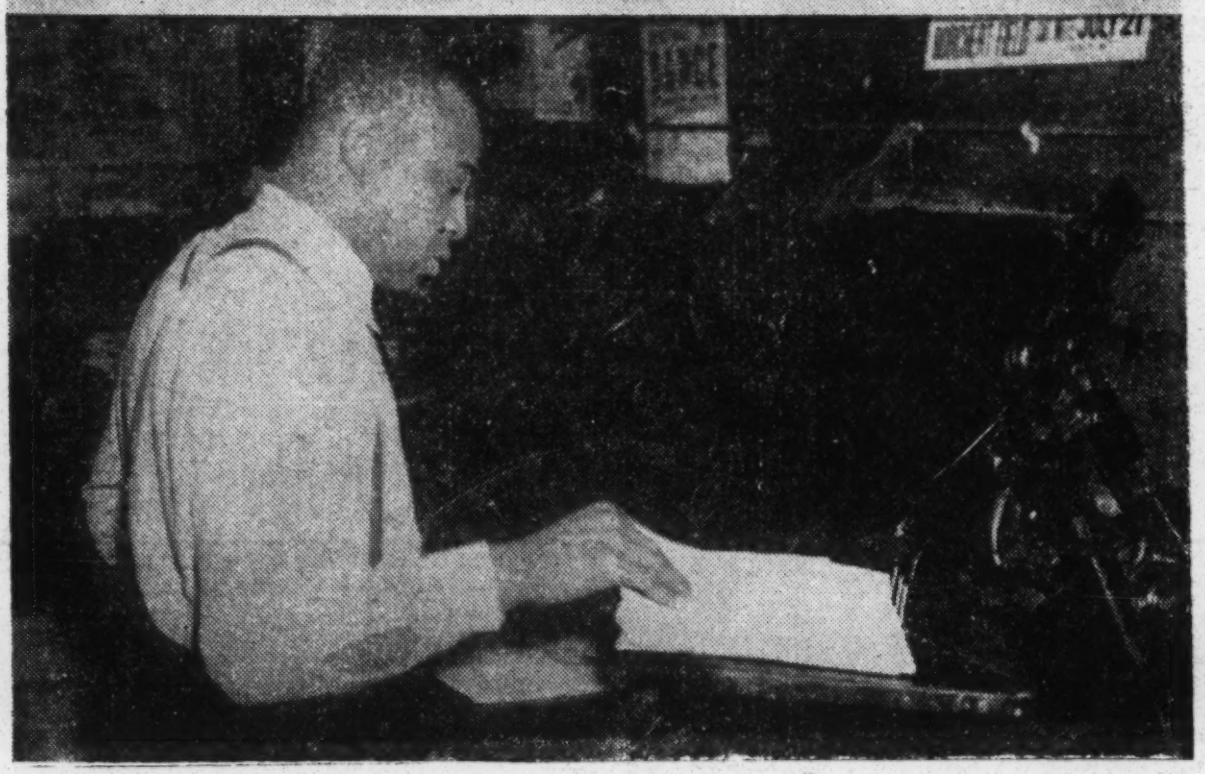
Members of the group, composed of representatives from various City, State and regional organizations connected with veterans' affairs, in a meeting yesterday scored "government agencies and employes not sufficiently informed to give ex-servicemen practical, on-the-spot information."

Elmer L. Barfield, Jr., Veterans' Counselor for the Veterans' Service Center of Atlanta and Fulton County, cited examples of veterans "shunted from one agency to another, simply because ill-formed personnel do not know the precise organization or official to refer veterans to for aid."

"Our Service Center officials never refer a veteran to another agency without actually making an appointment with the proper official to handle his individual problem," Barfield said.

5-10-46





VETERANS IN SEARCH OF—PEACETIME FUTURE— The on-the-job training program of the Veterans Administration is opening new jobs for colored people in the South George S Mitchell, Director of Veterans' Services, Southern Regional Council, Inc., announced during his visit in Memphis last week. Shown in the accompanying picture are two veterans who are availing themselves of the opportunity to learn printing under the GI Bill of Rights.

Top row:-Roland W. Gilder of 374-B Wellington, former Shore Patrolman in the U. S. Navy with rank of Sp (S) 2nd Class, is seen operating one of the presses at Johnson's Printery, located at 220 Hernando St., while John Lester, Jr., of 862 Alma Street, who spent 20 months overseas as a Musician 2nd Class in the United States Navy, is doing job work at the same printing plant. Colorado Johnson, well known printer here and active in civic circles, is owner of Johnson's Printery. He is giving full cooperation with the Veterans Administration in helping to make it possible for ex-servicemen to become skill at a trade while receiving in proportion their increasing proficiency.

Veterans in Memphis and its vicinity are being urged to inquire about job training at their nearest Veterans' Information Center, or at the draft board. Information can also be secured at headquarters of the American Legion Post (Austress Russell Post No. 27) located in Beale Auditorium; the Memphis Urban League, 546 Beale Avenue; or the Memphis World Newspaper office.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that young ex-servicemen can also receive training as farmers under the same program. Contracts to cover on-the-farm training have been worked out now between the several states, and the Veterans Administration.

Comm'ty

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION • Sun., May 12, 1946 • 5-A

City Lack of Training Costs Vets $350,000

By HERMAN HANCOCK.

Failure of a large majority of Atlanta's 32 "overworked" City Department Heads to institute an accredited in-service training program for 400 returned veterans of World War II is preventing ex-service personnel from drawing federal compensation for education estimated in excess of $350,000 annually.

A check of the records in the office of Carl T. Sutherland, City Personnel Director, discloses that only about 20 returned veterans are drawing compensation allowed by the federal government for such training out of about 400 who have already returned.

Those who have qualified are mainly in the Health and Public Works divisions with a scattering in other departments. Health and Public Works departments have established recognized programs and veterans who qualify in those departments are drawing the $65 allowed monthly for single men and $90 monthly for married personnel.

Lack of such training facilities in a large number of the departments has forced returned veterans to take full night courses in accredited colleges or other institutions in order to obtain the educational allowance.

So acute has the problem become that Sutherland has proposed a bureau be attached to his office to supervise in-service training and relieve department heads of responsibility in connection with the matter.

Sutherland obtained Personnel Board approval of a proposal through which two technicians and two clerical assistants would be added to his office at a cost estimated at approximately $7,000 for the remainder of the year, but Council's Finance Committee, to which it was referred, has taken no action because its members feel that department heads should assume the responsibility for their respective divisions.

"Finance Committee members believe any department head can establish an in-service program which will meet requirements of the federal government," Gilliam said. "They are convinced it is not incumbent on the city to make large outlays to establish a separate division to handle this matter. We want the veterans to have every benefit to which they are entitled and we think department heads should take whatever steps are necessary to place their employes in position to receive the benefits resulting from such training schedules."

Atl Const

ITUTION • Sun., May 12, 1946

Vets Employed Full Time Barred From Allowance

Veterans employed on a full-time basis may not receive subsistence allowance while taking a course of education "unless the employment is a functional and definitely prescribed part of the course of education," the Veterans' Administration has ruled.

So-called "related employment" in which students enrolled at evening colleges are required to be employed as a qualification for admission does not meet the definition of "full-time gainful employment which is a definite part of the educational course," John M. Slaton, Jr., VA Deputy Administrator for five Southeastern States, pointed out yesterday.

The VA, however, does pay for tuition and books for all veteran students who enroll for educational benefits, regardless of whether they are employed.

Atl Const
5-15-46

White Presses For Educational Aid to Vets

City Council will be asked Monday to instruct Atlanta's 32 City Department heads to co-operate with returned veterans of World War II to provide in-service training so that the ex-service personnel can draw in excess of $350,000 annually in educational allowances.

Councilman John A. White, a veteran of World War I, said yesterday he will offer the resolution at Monday's Council session, and will seek to place eligible municipal employes in line to receive the $65 paid monthly to unmarried veterans and the $90 paid each month to those who are married.

White's decision to press for the educational compensation for City workers came as three Department heads—H. J. Cates, of the Sanitary; Raymond W. Torras, of City Planning, and George I. Simons, Parks—made a special trip to the Distributive Education Division of the State Department of Education yesterday to obtain information relative to creating accredited training program in their divisions.

"The City does not want any employe who is not entitled to compensation to draw educational funds from the Federal Government," White said, "but those who can qualify should be placed in a position to do so. Our Department heads can do much to facilitate the program, and unless we do give our qualified employes the privilege of this extra compensation, we shall find it increasingly hard to fill positions.

Only about 20 of 400 returned veterans employed by the City now are drawing the educational compensation for in-service training. A large majority of those who have qualiifed are in the Health and Construction divisions.

5-19-46

Atl Journal
5-19-46

News of Atlanta Negro Community

By NELSON C. JACKSON

Through the generosity of the members of Alpha Epsilon Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority another donation for the purchase of books for the Arna Bontemps Collection has been given to Carnegie Library, Auburn Branch. The fact that the library is supported by public funds does not alter the interest of Alpha Epsilon Chapter in providing additional books for Atlanta's future citizens. Some interest and civic pride is a manifestation of a belief in the cultural value of books, as well as a desire to acknowledge and preserve race literature. Since 1944 the library has been the recipient of this annual sum to purchase outstanding juvenile books about Negro children. The collection contains, therefore, the writings of Helen Whiting, Paul L. Dunbar, Countee Cullen, all the juvenile titles written by Bontemps, and others. Adults will remember Mr. Bontemps for his novels, "God Sends Sunday," "Drums at Dusk" and "Black Thunder."

Atl Constitution
5-19-46

Vet Testing Units For High School Diplomas Set Up

The State Department of Education has announced the selection of 12 testing centers in Georgia where veterans may take the General Educational Development Test and thereby qualify for a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate, the latter issued by the Department.

Centers and the personnel in charge are:

Georgia Southwestern College, Americus, Dr. V. S. Mann; Augusta Junior College, Augusta, Prof. N. L. Galloway; Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Dean Z. S. Henderson; Gainesville High School, Gainesville, Supt. C. J. Cheves; West Georgia College, Genola, President I. S. Ingram; Griffin High School, Griffin, Supt. E. A. Crudup; LaGrange High School, LaGrange, Supt. B. A. Lancaster; Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Dr. Harry A. Little; Moultrie High School, Moultrie, Prof. T. W. Mahler; Emory Junior College, Oxford, Prof. R. N. Horne; Rome High School, Rome, Prof. H. Q. Tucker; Waycross High School, Waycross, Miss Bessie Maynard.

The State Board of Education and accrediting agencies approve of the issuance of diplomas to veterans who have earned four or more units in residence and who make satisfactory scores on the GED test.

A veteran who makes a satisfactory score on the test but who does not meet other requirements for a high school diploma should make application to the State Department of Education for a high school equivalency certificate, submitting a certified copy of his test record, State School Supt. M. D. Collins said.

Atl. Constn - May 15, '46

Mankin Offers Bill To Aid GI Student-Earners

From The Constitution's Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 14—Rep. Helen Douglas Mankin Tuesday introduced in the House a measure designed to come to the rescue of veterans pursuing an educational course, who because they have full-time employment, have been barred from receiving subsistence allowances.

The bill was offered by Mrs. Mankin as an amendment to the GI Bill of Rights. It would direct the Veterans' Administration to pay subsistence and dependency payments to all veterans enrolled and pursuing an educational course full or part time regardless of other income.

The subsistence allowance is $65 a month without dependents; with dependents a veteran gets $90 a month.

Mrs. Mankin's bill, the first she has introduced since she came to Congress in February, was referred to the House Committee on Veterans' Legislation.

Vet Students With Jobs May Yet Get Aid

Atl Constitution
5-26-46

By LORRAINE NELSON,
Constitution Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 25—Sen. Richard Russell said Saturday he has every reason to believe the Veterans' Administration will immediately rescind its order prohibiting a veteran who, while attending school, also is employed part or full time, from receiving the subsistence allowed under the GI Bill of Rights.

The junior senator conferred at length Saturday morning with Gen. Omar Bradley, VA chief; H. V. Stirling, chief of the vocational rehabilitation section, and Edward E. Odom, solicitor general of the VA.

Following the conference, he expressed assurance that the agency will revoke the recently-adopted order.

Throughout the country, employed veterans attending school have protested vigorously against the cut in their subsistence.

In Georgia, the State Board of Regents and students of the Georgia Evening College, who are most affected by the order, recently sought the aid of Sen. Russell and others of the Georgia delegation in Congress, in obtaining revision or abrogation of this policy.

Disabled Vets Begin Two-Day Meet in Macon

Atl Journal 6-1-46

MACON, Ga., June 1.—Disabled war veterans of Georgia, men who saw service in the last two wars, convened here Saturday for their annual state convention, which will continue through part of Sunday. W. L. Taylor, Cordele, state president, is presiding.

The D. A. V. group was welcomed to Macon by Mayor Charles Bowden and the response was made by C. R. Henderson. Dew V. Walker, national commander, is slated to be among the convention speakers and his talk will be among the convention highlights.

Saturday morning's session was given over to registration and to getting acquainted and to hearing welcome talks. The convention adjourned at 1 o'clock for luncheon, with a business session scheduled for 3 p. m. A banquet will be given Saturday night in honor of the national commander, and he will address the gathering at this time.

Sunday's meeting will begin at 10 a. m., with a business session, which will be featured with committee reports, election and installation of new state officers.

The McCrary-Adams chapter, with James T. Crawford as commander, is host. The local chapter was named for two Macon veterans, Nolan McCrary, of World War I, and Richard Adams, of World War II. The Woman's Auxiliary of the local chapter is assisting in entertaining the visitors, especially wives who accompanied their husbands here. By the time the afternoon session is called to order, it is expected that 300 deelgates will be present.

Also among distinguished visitors are James T. Aldred and Earl Hendrick, both of Atlanta, national officers; Vaus Owens, of Atlanta, representing the Veterans Administration region post; Fred Stokes, Macon, fourth junior vice commander of the national D. A. V., and Howard Glenn, Atlanta, former state commander.

...to all who pass its way.

Negro Post of VFW To Install Officers

First Negro Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will meet at 3:30 p. m. today at the Hunter St. USO. The post has been named for Charles W. Clemmons, Jr, the first Morehouse College student to lose his life in the war.

Officers to be installed at today's meeting are: John Shropshire, Commander; Isaac O'Neal, Senior Vice-Commander; David T. Mapp, Junior Vice-Commander; Johnie Jones, Quartermaster; Polk J. Powell, Adjutant; James D. Bohler, Chaplain; Henry Menefee, Memore Thurman and Oscar Berry, Trustees; and Norman H. Prince, Post Advocate.

Constn-Atl June 2. '46

Atl. Const.
6-2-46

Veterans' Board Moves To Form New Council

The State Veterans' Service Board has accepted the resignation of the Veterans' Educational Council and moved to establish a new council composed of six business men and six educators.

Announcement of the Board's action was made yesterday by Quimby Melton, Sr., Chairman, following a late afternoon executive session and after an earlier meeting with Gov. Ellis Arnall.

The present Council, originally created by an executive order of the Governor, will continue in operation until June 15, effective date of its mass resignation. Members of the new Council will be announced as quickly as individuals accept appointment, Melton said.

The new Council, said Melton, would have authority to set up standards and criteria for approving institutions for veterans training, authority to maintain the standards and to supervise institutions and establishments granted under veterans' benefits rights.

Move To Speed Appraisals for Vet

Atl. Constitution
6-2-46

Designation of appraisers to speed up home, farm and non-real estate appraisals for veteran loans has been made in approximately three-fourths of the Georgia counties, Vaux Owen, manager of the VA Georgia Regional Office, has announced.

Owen reported a total of 187 loans processed last week for Georgia veterans under provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This brings to 2,875 the number of loans guaranteed by the VA for Georgia veterans.

Under a recent directive, officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Farm Credit Administration have been designated authorized appraisers for veteran loans to be made by those agencies.

Robert J. Taylor, who formerly headed the Loan Guarantee Division in the Alabama Regional Office at Montgomery, recently assumed duties in Atlanta as VA Loan Guarantee Officer for Georgia.

City Departments To Give Veterans On-Job Training

6-3-46

The Police and Fire Departments will provide on-the-job training for more than 200 returned veterans of World War II and other City departments are rapidly qualifying personnel of their divisions to receive Federal payments estimated in excess of $350,000 annually.

Fire Department officials announced yesterday that approximately 100 members already have been certified for the Federal compensation at the rate of $65 monthly for single men and $90 monthly for married workers, and Lt. C. D. Hardeman, Secretary to the Police Committee, announced that more than 100 members of that department are now being qualified.

W. Zode Smith, General Manager of the waterworks, said he already has certified a portion of the 14 men in his division and will complete the list this week.

Raymond W. Torras, Engineer-Secretary of the City Planning Commission, said he mailed qualifying blanks to State officials yesterday.

Various other departmental chiefs said they are completing their lists. The Construction and Health Divisions blazed the trail in placing returned service personnel in line to draw the on-the-job compensation provided by the Government and all employes of those departments who can qualify have been certified, it was reported.

Council at its May 20 session ordered lagging department heads to take action to provide employes of their respective divisions in line to receive the payments.

Disabled Vets Name Atlantian As New Leader

Atl. Journal 6/13/46

MACON, Ga., June 3.—The Georgia disabled American veterans, at their closing session here Sunday, elected officers and increased the number of state districts from four to ten after a stormy session. A campaign will be inaugurated at once to increase the state membership, it was voted.

Alex Rosetta, Atlanta, is the new state commander, succeeding W. L. Taylor, Cordele. He was elected without opposition. Frank J. Pons Sr., of Savannah, is senior vice commander. A. W. Leake, of Atlanta, acting adjutant, said commanders for the Second, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth districts were not named because the state organization has no chapters in these districts at present.

District commanders named were: E. D. Hendricks, Columbus, Third District; T. M. Strickland, Milledgeville, Sixth District; Ray Smith, Gainesville, Ninth District; J. J. Johnson, Augusta, Tenth District; C. L. Taylor, Atlanta, Fifth District; F. G. Pons Sr., Savannah, First District, other place will be filled later.

The veterans staged quite a verbal battle over increasing the number of districts in the state, and chose Columbus for the next state convention.

Commander Rosetta was delayed in making appointments to the various offices, but will make these announcements later. A resolution. Permitting Negro veterans to set up chapters was voted, the State Department to handle chapter organization work. The Negro chapters will be permitted to hold a preconvention meeting and name one delegate to the state convention of white veterans.

Leake was re-appointed state hospital chairman, this being the only appointment the new commander announced. Future state conventions will last three days and new officers will be nominated at the opening day's session and voted on and installed at the closing session.

AFL Group Blasts Klan, Communists and Fascists

Atl Constitution 6-5-46

A certain well-known hooded order, a local union currently despoiling the civic peace, and all Communists and Fascists wherever they may be lurking, yesterday were excoriated by the Southern Policy Committee of the American Federation of Labor.

A resolution unanimously adopted by the 41 leaders of the forthcoming AFL Southern membership drive, reaffirmed that body's abhorrence for "any person espousing Communism, or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions," and called upon all Southern affiliates to adhere to a policy prohibiting all forms of Communism or Fascism, prohibit acts which might bring the AFL movement into public disrepute, and "strictly adhere to the principle of equality of opportunity for all without regard to race, creed or color."

An added point, written in by George L. Googe, Southern Regional Director, pledged the AFL to oppose and assist in destroying any organizations advocating intolerance. He explained the latter phrase meant a three-initialed secret organization.

The Policy Committee also directed a telegram to President Truman demanding he veto the Case Bill when it comes to his desk.

The three-day AFL conference will end this noon. From now on, Googe said, his organization will not disclose where it is concentrating efforts for the 1,000,000 new members the AFL hopes to collect.

"When we have them organized, and a contract has been signed," he said, "That will be news."

CONST 6-6-46

Jimmie [illegible]alls T[illegible] On State's 'Ra[illegible]

By M. L.
Constitution

DAWSON, June 5—Southwest[illegible] torial Candidate Jimmie Carmicha[illegible] Talmadge's "bluff" on the so-call[illegible]

Crowds at Cuthbert, Blakely and Dawson applauded when Carmichael reaffirmed his belief in Southern traditions and declared neither he nor Talmadge nor any one else could successfully violate Federal laws. Carmichael delivered his third speech of the day at Dawson Wednesday night as he waded into Talmadge territory and fought the ex-Governor on his own "smoke screen" issue.

A crowd that was bigger than the one drawn by Talmadge a week ago overran the Randolph County courtroom at Cuthbert and stopped Carmichael's speech every few minutes with loud applause and laughter as he unmasked what he termed Talmadge's "smokescreen" issue, to divert your attention from his own sorry record as Governor."

In the same place where Talmadge had shouted the same warning he had voiced for 26 years that "the nigger will rule if you don't elect Gene Talmadge." Carmichael [illegible]

Unions Fail To Block Housing For Vet Students

Atl Constitution 6-5-46

Housing for Negro war veterans at Atlanta University and Morris Brown and Morehouse Colleges will proceed as planned by the Federal Public Housing Authority despite opposition from Master Plumbers and representatives of the Plumbers' Union, Mayor Hartsfield has announced.

Following a conference between FPHA, plumbers and union representatives yesterday, Hartsfield said the Federal Government has every power under the Lanham Act to make installations in the temporary veterans' quarters even if they conflict with rigid pre-war Atlanta ordinances.

Eugene Quarles, City Plumbing Inspector, who attended the conference, was instructed by the Mayor to permit the installation in accordance with an opinion given by John E. Faegin, Asst. City Att.

The Mayor expressed resentment at the attitude of union representatives who informed him that union workmen could not work on the projects if the installations planned by FPHA failed to conform to city requirements. Hartsfield then took the position that the union itself was barring its members from obtaining employment and left builders no choice but to perform the work with non-union labor.

Statewide Drive On To Find Vets Jobs

A statewide drive to cut down the number of veterans on Georgia's unemployment compensation rolls is currently under way, directed by the Unemployment Security Agency of the State Department of Labor.

Marion Williamson, Agency Director, said yesterday that all veterans who have received allowances for 10 or more consecutive weeks are being recalled for interview and job counselling by agency representatives in United States Employment offices all over the State.

Williamson emphasized that the move, authorized by his Agency June 1, is "not primarily for the purpose of removing from unemployment compensation rolls veterans who refuse to work when offered a suitable job—but to intensify efforts to find jobs for the boys."

CONST June 6, 46

Politics Charged To Georgia Vets' Service Setup

Atl Journal
6-18-46

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 18. — A charge that the Veterans' Service Department has been turned into a "political machine" was made at the annual encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars by Basil Stockbridge, chairman of the V. F. W.'s legislative committee.

Stockbridge told the delegates that the State Constitution provided for a nonpolitical veterans' service board. After one year of operation under the law, he said, "We found there were certain ambiguities in it—the law needed clarifying and strengthening."

Efforts to amend the bill were tabled in the Legislature, he said, and formal charges were filed against C. Arthur Cheatham, director of the Department of Veterans' Service. Stockbridge contended that veterans were denied the right to compel attendance of witnesses at a heading and termed the hearing a "whitewash."

Mayo C. Buckley, of Athens, commander of the Georgia V. F. W., told the meeting legislation would be introduced "to correct this situation," and added: "I have the assurance that all veterans' organizations will form a coalition and act as one in this matter."

Broad Street is bedecked with banners and flags for the convention and this historic city is paying tribute in its grandest manner to some 2,000 veterans of three wars. The majority of the delegates are World War II men.

The highlights of the remaining program are: Governor Ellis Arnall's address at 1:35 p. m. today; a dance at the Municipal Auditorium at 8:50 tonight, and the election of officers at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday. At this election, the fireworks are slated to begin. A determined and organized group of World War II vets are planning to defeat State Commander Mayo C. Bucklett and Quartermaster Tony Postero, both of Athens.

New Type School Helps Veterans Find Right Jobs

Atl Constitution
July 16 1946

A new type school, a school designed to aid veterans in securing the kind of job they want, has been opened by the Veterans' Service Center at 75 Cone St., Northwest.

This school, called the Job-placement clinic, is directed by John D. Adams, who is a member of the National Vocational Council.

He says, "Veterans are experiencing difficulties in finding the jobs they want. Our clinic was founded to give them instructions on how to sell themselves to employers and to give them contacts from our files of prospective employers. In our regular meetings we first have a general class on job finding and then we deal with individual problems. We urge all veterans who are having trouble in finding jobs to come to our classes."

The meetings are held twice a week, at eight o'clock on Wednesday and Friday nights.

Disabled Vets Advocate New Service Board

Atl. Constitution
7-16-46

Henry H. Green, Legislative Chairman for the Georgia Department, Disabled American Veterans, said yesterday his organization was advocating the appointment of a new State Veterans Service Board.

He said the Disabled American Veterans in annual convention last month at Macon had adopted a resolution urging that the Board be made up of at least one member from each of the following organizations: Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Purple Heart, Jewish War Veterans and the Spanish-American War Veterans.

Green said the resolution was not made public at the time because his group wanted to wait and determine if the Legion in its July convention at Savannah would take any action on the proposal. The Legion did not adopt a similar resolution, Green said.

The resolution Green made public criticized the administration of C. Arthur Cheatham as Director of the State Veterans Service Office. Green said the present Board included five Legion members and two from other veterans' organizations.

College Heads Search Nooks For Students

Atl Constitution Journal
7-21-46

The desire for more education is rolling like a flood through Georgia, and officials of the University System are working almost day and night in these months before the opening of fall semesters to provide any kind of facilities for the thousands who want to go to college.

Education is on what might be termed an emergency footing in the state at present, with applications for admission far outstripping the absolute maximum housing and teaching facilities in some of the larger schools.

This doubtless will mean that many restrictions and requirements of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools —such as the maximum number of students per teacher—will be looked over until the situation eases.

According to figures released by the State Board of Regents, Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta already 7,536 applicants for admission this fall—more than 3,300 over Tech's capacity.

At the University of Georgia in Athens, where 5,638 prospects have asked for entrance in a school able to handle 5,000, some lecture courses have already been moved into dining rooms because of their extremely large size. One instructor at least has employed a public address system to lecture his classes of several hundred.

Georgia's young Negroes are also clamoring for higher education. At the three Negro institutions at Albany, Fort Valley and Savannah, an enrollment of 1,625 is expected. This is 125 over the maximum capacity for the schools.

While it doesn't in many cases show from the outside, somewhere near $1,900,000 is being spent in the state colleges on remodeling, ripping out partitions, adding classrooms, buying more seats, tables and laboratory equipment.

The University of Georgia with a capacity of 5,000 students has accepted 3,879 students for 1946. Georgia Tech with a 4,200 capacity has accepted 4,361. The University System Center in Atlanta expects to have 4,000 of its 6,000 maximum enrolled. The University Medical School at Augusta has accepted 251 of its 290 capacity. The Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville with a capacity of 1,250 has accepted 1,050. At Statesboro the Georgia Teachers' College has 380 of its 700 capacity. Georgia State Woman's College at Valdosta has 251 of its 290 capacity, while North Georgia College at Dohlonega has accpeted 522 with a capacity of 600.

The junior colleges shape up as follows: Georgia Southwestern College, Americus, 279 accepted of 400 capacity; West Georgia College, Carrollton, 336 accpted of 410 maximum; Middle Georgia College, Cochran, 220 accepted of 504 capacity; Abraham Baldwin Agriculture College, Tifton, 325 accpted of 350 maximum capacity.

In the Negro schools Albany State College has enrolled 295 of its 450 capacity; Fort Valley State College, 30 accpted of Fort Valley State College, 30 accepted of Savannah, 525 accepted of 800 maximum capacity.

Classes To Open For Job-Training

Atl Constitution
7-1-46

Registration for the Fulton County Vocational School at 165 Central Ave. is in progress and classes will begin shortly, according to Fred Stiles, director.

The school, under the auspices of the Fulton County Board of Education, will be used, he said, for institutional and on-the-job training of veterans. Various classes in trades and industries, according to the demand, will be organized.

Any veteran interested in on-the-job training, said Stiles, should contact J. E. Cotton at the school.

Tom Arnold Named To High VA Post

Atl Journal
July 18 1946

Tom Arnold, for many years connected with newspaper staffs in Georgia, Florida and Texas, has been appointed chief of the field division of the Veterans' Administration, succeeding John M. Burns, recently named director of public relations for Branch No. 5 of the VA. In his new capacity, Mr. Arnold will be in charge of the public relations programs at the seven regional offices and the hospitals in the Southeastern states. Before joining the VA staff, Mr. Arnold was editor of the Marietta Journal.

7-28-46 Atl Journal

Georgia Legion All Out For World War II Vets

John Williams, of Valdosta, who recently was elected without opposition to serve as commander of the Georgia department of the American Legion, said here Friday that organization is going to exert practically its entire effort toward aiding veterans of World War II.

JOHN WILLIAMS

The new state Legion head, a big, quiet man who radiates friendliness and sincerity, declared, "we are going to see that the young men who fought this latest war get everything to which they are rightfully entitled."

Mr. Williams emphasized that the Legion will exert its influence to aid veterans of World War II in "their rights in housing, employment, education and transportation."

He deplored the fact that "certain low elements of our citizenry have stooped to preying on young, inexperienced veterans in shady business deals.

"After protecting American ideals and principles, at the risk of his life," Mr. Williams asserted, "the veteran has return[ed] to his country to become the victim of money grabbers, who stayed behind, and now take advantage of the man who made it possible not only for them to stay in business but also for them to remain free."

In addition to the program to aid veterans of World War II, the Georgia department of the Legion will continue to do all in its power to instill the principles of Americanism in all teen-age youths in the state, Mr. Williams said.

Friday morning at a local hospital.

A native of Campbell County, Georgia, he had lived in Atlanta 13 years. He was active in the work of the Calvary Methodist Church and had been both a steward and a trustee. He was employed by the Kelley Company.

He is survived by his wife; a brother, Homer B. Sewell, of Greensboro, N. C., and several nieces and nephews.

Funeral arrangements will be announced by Awtry & Lowndes.

Atl Constitution 7-21-46

103,000 Vets Get Training In 5 Dixie States

More than 103,000 veterans were receiving training in five Southeastern States at the end of June, John M. Slaton, Jr., Veterans' Administration Deputy Administrator, has disclosed.

The total includes 95,301 who were receiving on-the-job training or who were otherwise participating in educational programs provided by the Federal Government, and 7,597 disabled veterans who were receiving vocational rehabilitation training. Almost 306,000 veterans had applied for training, 38,000 of whom are disabled. The list of veterans actually receiving training was increased by 11,530 during June.

Pending disability pension or compensation cases for veterans in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida were reduced to slightly more than 10,000 cases. This total is approximately 4,000 less than the 14,000 cases recorded at the beginning of June, when Slaton announced that adjudication of cases was virtually on a current basis. There are currently 166,220 veterans in the five States drawing disability pensions or compensations.

Veterans applying for hospital or domiciliary care during the month numbered 3,632. Cases disposed of totaled 3,519. There were 639 cases awaiting hospital admission at the end of the month, all but four of which were non-service connected cases.

7-28-46

U. S. Officials Begin Vet Job Survey Monday

Atl Journal

Government officials making a nation-wide survey to determine the efficiency of the veterans' employment program will spend three days in Atlanta.

Arriving Monday, they will first visit the regional office of the Division of Occupational Analysis, headed by Sidney Janus, and then will go to the United States Employment Service headquarters, of which Frank A. Dolan is manager.

During May, the last month for which complete records are now available, the U. S. Employment Service referred approximately 10,000 veterans for jobs and gave special job placement interviews to 305 others.

Mr. Janus said that the peak of applications has not been reached and is still on the upgrade. The problem of placement is made more acute, he said, because of the lack of skills on the part of many of the applicants who went into the Army or Navy direct from school, and without previous experience in civilian jobs.

To aid in the placement of such men, and others who may desire a change of employment or who wish to benefit from their Army or Navy technical training, the Division of Occupational Analysis has worked out two large volumes of special aids.

Officials due Monday are John Childress, special assistant to General Omar Bradley's Veterans Administration office; Colonel P. S. Moses, from the office of General Lewis B. Hirshey, Selective Service director; Robert C. Smith, office of the Secretary of Labor, and Wade Hammond, United States Employment Service.

7-28-46

Mobley Back After Trades Bill Fight

Atl Journal

M. D. Mobley, Georgia director of vocational education, came back to Atlanta Saturday after a long and successful fight for passage of the bill to equalize vocational education in Congress.

Mr. Mobley said that Georgia will receive twice as much money for vocational education if President Truman signs the bill, as he is expected to do.

Mr. Mobley praised Senator Walter F. George, who introduced the bill in the Senate, and other members of the Georgia delegation. He gave Congressman John Wood special commendation for flying to Washington to break a deadlock in committee brought about by Republican opposition to the measure.

State Vet Office Ready to Take Pay Applications

Atl Journal
8-4-46

The Georgia Veterans Service Office is ready to receive applications from Georgia veterans for terminal pay just as soon as authorized by the War and Navy Departments, Director Arthur Cheatham said Saturday.

Mr. Cheatham said that extra clerical help has been added to the 56 branch offices located over the state, and arrangements have been made to send experts to 101 sub-offices once a week to receive terminal pay applications and to render other services to veterans.

He listed these 56 offices and 101 sub-offices where veterans might go to file the furlough pay applications when he gives the go-ahead:

Atlanta (State Capitol and 105 Pryor Street), Albany, Americus, Athens, Augusta, Bainbridge, Blakeley, Blairsville, Brunswick, Camilla, Carrollton, Cartersville, Cedartown, Clarkesville, Columbus, Cordele, Dalton, Douglas, Dublin, Eastman, Elberton, Forsyth, Gainesville, Glennville, Greensboro, Griffin, Hartwell, Hawkinsville.

Hinesville, Jasper, Lafayette, LaGrange, Lawrenceville, Macon, Manchester, Marietta, Monroe, Monticello, Moultrie, Newnan, Rome, Sandersville, Savannah, Swainsboro, Talbotton, Thomaston, Thomasville, Tifton, Toccoa, Valdosta, Vidalia, Washington, Waycross, Waynesboro and Winder.

Sub-offices: Abbeville, Adel, Alamo, Alma, Amsterdam, Arlington, Ashburn, Attapulgus, Barnesville, Baxley, Blue Ridge, Bossville, Buford, Calhoun, Chickamauga, Cairo, Carnesville, Claxton, Clayton, Cleveland, Colquitt, Commerce, Cornelia, Covington, Crawfordsville, Cuthbert, Dahlonega, Danielsville, Darien, Dawson, Dawsonville, Donaldsonville, Eatonton.

Edison, Ellaville, Ellijay, Fayetteville, Fitzgerald, Folkston, Fort Gaines, Fort Valley, Gibson, Gray, Hamilton, Hazlehurst, Homer, Homerville, Hiawassee, Irwinton, Jackson, Jefferson, Jeffersonville, Jesup, Kingsland, Knoxville, Lakeland, Lavonia, Lexington, Lincolnton, Ludowici, Lumpkin, Madison, Metter, Milledgeville, Millen.

Morgan, Mt. Vernon, Nahunta, Nashville, Nichols, Ocilla, Oglethorpe, Pearson, Pelham, Pembroke, Perry, Quitman, Reidsville, Richland, Richmond Hill, Roberta, Rochelle, Rockmart, Royston, Senoia, Social Circle, Soperton, Springfield, Sparta, St. Mary's, Sylvania, Sylvester, Thomas, Trenton, Unadilla, Vienna, Warrenton, Woodbine, Willacoochee.

Atl Journal 8-4-46

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Army Ready to Give Lawson Unit to VA

All preliminary action for transfer of a 750-bed unit at Lawson General Hospital to the Veterans' Administration has been completed, the Army is ready to give custody, and all that is lacking is the actual formal transfer, Veterans' Administration officials in Atlanta said Saturday.

The Veterans' Administration in Washington announced that President Truman had approved the transfer "for a temporary general, medical and surgical hospital," according to an Associated Press report.

Although the Army hospital covers an 189-acre tract, and has a capactiy of 2,000 beds, the Veterans' Administration will occupy only 144 acres and 750 beds.

briefly in Atlanta Friday night, en route to join her daughter in Chicago. Mrs. Haver was accompanied by her second daughter, Marie, a Conover model, and W. H. Thomason, former Atlanta Cracker pitcher, now under contract to Monogram for appearance in Western pictures.

Atl Constitution
8-7-46

U. S. To Probe GI On-the-Job Pay Benefits

John M. Slaton, Jr., Southeast Veterans' Administration Chief, will return to his Atlanta headquarters today and begin a "searching study of GI on-the-job training benefit payments," he announced last night in Memphis following recent statements by Gen. Omar N. Bradley that abuses of the program threaten a national scandal involving millions in Federal funds.

Slaton told the United Press he will undertake a detailed plan of strategy to eliminate abuses of the program in the five States under his jurisdiction, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina and Florida.

Meanwhile, attaches of his office here said a national investigation could bring under scrutiny the incomes of approximately 16,595 Georgians. That many ex-GIs are being paid in connection with on-the-job training. Approximately 42,500 are being paid for similar training in the five Southeastern States.

Although staff members of the Veterans' Administration office in Marietta said they knew of no abuses or irregularities in the training program here, they pointed out their office accepts State certification of firms meeting requirements for on-the-job training and dispatches the checks.

800 Walker Vets Organize, Plan GI Slate in 1948

8-18-46
Atl. Journal

LAFAYETTE, Ga., Aug. 17.—(AP)—Approximately 800 GIs met at the Walker County courthouse here Saturday, organized a "Veterans Good Government League," and promised to place an all-GI slate in the county election two years hence.

A motion, offered by Rossville, Ga., Attorney Frank Gleason to form a Veterans Progressive Party to oppose Governor-elect Eugene Talmadge of Georgia in the November election was voted down.

Gleason, in a speech, urged the defeat of "political machines in Walker County and the state" and said the GI movement is sweeping "many political dynasties toward their doom."

After several speakers had asserted that Walker County is "politically controlled" and "in the hands of a few," the veterans appointed a 16-man committee to study the overall operation of the county, the school boards' setup, the Fairview and Chattanooga Valley Water Utility Districts' operation and the LaFayette City Council program.

The GIs asserted that County Commissioner Fay B. Murphey Sr. "has failed to keep many of the roads in even fair condition."

Commissioner Murphey declined an invitation to address the veterans, but Mayor Protem W. M. Ransom, of Lafayette, spoke.

He told the ex-servicemen that the Lafayette City Council voted last Thursday to "guarantee" any rights-of-way for the Lafayette-Dalton highway city section that the state wanted. Veterans had protested that rights-of-way should have been given three months ago.

The veterans elected Robert L. Dunn, of Rossville, former captain in the Fifth Air Force, as chairman of their organization and voted to meet again here August 31.

JOHN J. FLYNT, JR. Atl Constitution 8-18-46

A Veteran Speaks for Veterans

(M. L. St. John is on vacation. His column today is written by John J. Flynt, Jr., of Griffin, a veteran who was recently elected to the Legislature.)

During the week that has passed since I was asked to pinch hit for the usual writer of this column, I have made verbal and written inquiries of several hundred former soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen and Wacs, Waves and Spars.

The result is like a gigantic jig-saw puzzle, into which all the pieces have not yet been fitted. The picture is beginning to take form, though, and it is something like this.

We want an enlarged and expanded educational program in Georgia so that every boy and girl in Georgia can expect and receive a public school education of 11 or 12 years of nine school months each year. We realize that this is the law now, but we want sufficient public financing and appropriations to carry it out.

We want an enlarged and expanded University System of Georgia with adequate dormitory and classroom facilities, and reduced tuition costs and fees. A large number of us feel that there should be at least one Junior College in every Congressional District, and that each such Junior College should be well equipped as to its physical plant and should be staffed with an instructional staff proportionate to that of the major units of the University System.

For those high school graduates who do not want to attend college, we believe that vocational and trade schools should be established in all parts of the State.

Health We want better and more effective public health laws. During our war service we have seen the results of both healthful and unhealthful living conditions in all parts of the world.

On all the above questions there was almost an unanimity of opinion. On these questions which are discussed briefly below there was a slight division of opinion but the answers given in the following paragraphs generally give the views of the majority of the veterans inquired of.

We do not at this time want or advocate any State paid bonuses for military service.

We do not want free drivers' licenses for life. We believe that an annual renewal of drivers' licenses is necessary to keep unqualified persons from operating motor vehicles on public highways

If the State sees fit to give veterans an exemption of any kind, it would seem that a period of exemption from ad valorem taxes equal to that period spent in service, or a five-year flat period would be an adequate exemption.

Progress Under present living conditions, most veterans are strongly in favor of State legislation to control rents. The present housing shortage and the imminent threat of inflation seem to demand that the State take action to stabilize rents and help keep down the cost of living.

Many other questions were discussed, too numerous to relate here, but the sum and substance of them all was about the same. The returned veterans of Georgia want sound and progressive legislation. We are not radicals, neither are we reactionaries. For the most part we are the same young men and women who gave up our civilian jobs and professions to become soldiers, and left our homes, industrial plants and farms to fight on all continents and on all oceans. Over 90 percent of us who survived have returned to Georgia because of all the places we have seen we like Georgia best; we have all come back with a determination to make Georgia a better place and to do our part of that job.

After World War I, nearly 60 per cent of the returning Georgia veterans either did not return to Georgia or moved away shortly after their return. The obvious reason for this was that they found better places to live, or places that they thought were more in keeping with the progressive age in which they lived. This is an amazing fact, but nevertheless true. Unless Georgia keeps abreast of other States, the same thing will happen again. The veterans of this, our Georgia, expect and demand the enactment of such laws and other legislation that will make possible the advancement and progress to which we feel that all Georgians are entitled.

Vets' Council Studies Future

Atl. Journal
8-21-46

Crippled by a $100,000 slash in its budget, the State Veterans' Educational Council held its second meeting here Wednesday to determine whether (1) it will launch its present program as planned and depend on the Federal Government for added assistance, or (2) curtail its program by approximately 40 per cent to operate within the budget.

Chairman F. H. Rayfield told members of the council the Veterans' Service Board has reduced budgetary appropriations from $300,000 to $200,000 for the forthcoming fiscal year with the recommendation that the council's program be curtailed to offset the difference.

This would mean abandonment of district centers at Toccoa, with 15,000 veterans; Covington with 17,242; Americus with 6,987; Dublin with 17,995, and Bainbridge with 8,502.

Mr. Rayfield said it would be virtually impossible to maintain the veterans' training and assistance programs under the present budget, especially in view of the fact that added responsibilities have been placed on state agencies by the revised Servicemen's Assistance Act recently enacted by Congress.

Atl. Constn
Aug 21. 46

Vet Council Protests Cut In Its Budget

Protesting a slash of more than $100,000 in its budget, the State Veterans' Education Council yesterday voted to submit supplementary requirements to the Veterans' Service Board for funds deemed necessary to supervise the on-the-ojb training program.

While the supplementary budget is being discussed, the supervisory work will continue as in the past, F. A. Sams, Co-ordinator, said. This will leave the areas around Dublin, Toccoa, Bainbridge, Americus and Covington without supervisors for the on-the-job program, it was explained.

The Veterans' Service Board reduced the Council's proposed budget from approximately $312,000 to about $200,000, Chairman F. H. Rayfield said.

Members of the Education Council maintained that it would be almost impossible to continue supervisory work on veterans' training with the smaller allocation.

Federal funds for assisting in the supervisory work cannot be counted upon until the Federal Government decides the amount each State will receive, the Council decided.

Atl Constitution 8-24-46

To Correct Job Training Abuses

The State Department of Veterans' Service has written a letter to each of Georgia's Senators and Congressmen, as well as to officials of the U. S. Veterans' Administration, outlining recommendations for improvements in VA's on-the-job training program.

These recommendations are refreshingly noteworthy in that they indicate a willingness on the part of the State Board to relinquish much of the authority—and the accompanying funds—delegated it in the recently revised GI Bill of Rights.

To eliminate evils and abuses inherent in the current setup, the Georgians propose the following changes:

(1) Eliminate the present law which provides for the placing of the full approval and chief supervision of all training institutions in the hands of the States. This allows for criteria to be set up in one State of a very rigid nature and yet for practically no requirements to exist in its neighboring State. There is no authoritative check by the Federal Government authorized by the law. The matter of checking all programs is left to the States. Here, again, one State may be rigid in its inspection, and another State very, very lax. A provision of the new law allows reimbursement to States for moneys expended in supervising and investigating training programs. This is no panacea but merely leaves the gate open for the further exploitation by States of Federal funds. This will unquestionably lead to further extravagance of Federal funds.

(2) Full responsibility for approving training institutions, inspecting these institutions for the actual existence and quality of their training, and all other administrative affairs connected with the on-the-job training should be placed under the authority of a single proper Federal agency. Thus, one set of criteria can be established for the whole nation and Federal moneys expended will be under Federal control. Also, with one agency in authority more abuses can be eliminated, and the direct responsibility will be upon one agency. Divided authority breeds abuses.

(3) Eliminate the present unfair wage ceilings, but strictly construe programs to assure legitimate training is actually being given the veteran.

(4) The equity in allowing length of training to each veteran based upon tenure in service is obvious and the time earned by each veteran should be available to him without restrictions based upon his part or full employment or otherwise. By this is meant to convey the thought that a veteran, energetic and capable, being employed and at the same time following an educational program should not be penalized nor deterred from his ambitious program by restrictions because of outside money he earns. This is purely a private matter. The Government should only concern itself with the question: "Is the veteran undergoing an approved course of training?" In this connection the basis of time earned should be computed in accordance with the original provisions of the GI Bill.

These recommendations have been made only after exhaustive analysis of the on-the-job training program as it exists today. They should be carefully weighed, both by VA officials and legislators, and brought up for discussion and debate as soon as possible after the new Congress convenes.

Undeniably, inequities and abuses continue to exist in the present on-the-job program. These should be corrected and eliminated before an aroused public begins to demand complete abolition of this valuable phase of the GI Bill of Rights.

Real Estate

Million Being Spent In Vet Home Project

Leroy Smith Firm Finishes 50 Houses, Works on 50 More in East Point Area

By JOUETT DAVENPORT

A new million-dollar home building program, involving approximately 100 residences for veterans, is well under way in East Point, College Park and other sections, it was announced here Saturday.

The Leroy Smith Construction Company, East Point, has disclosed that it has already completed 50 homes, which are sold and occupied, and another 50 homes of brick construction are now being built and will be ready for occupancy within the next 60 days.

The homes range in size from five to seven rooms each, and the prices range from $6,500 to $10,000.

Although Leroy Smith, president of the company, has other extensive interests in the building materials business, it is his announced intention to continue to construct and supply homes for the families of veterans as long as the heavy demand continues.

Mr. Smith's homes are said to embody the latest and best in construction, architecture and modern conveniences. He also builds the homes according to the requirements of veterans.

Homes now occupied and those under construction are located on Lumpkin, Connelly, Hendrix, Constance, Blount, Semmes, Humpries and Randall Streets. Also, 36 brick homes of five to seven rooms each are under way on D-Lowe Drive. A number of others are being planned in desirable sections.

Sales of these homes is under the charge of Rankin-Whitten Realty Company, through R. C. Bell. According to Mr. Bell, families of veterans are occupying the homes as fast as they are completed.

The real estate officials added that Mr. Smith's "unlimited" program for new construction through the next 12 months should have an important part in alleviating the present shortage of homes.

Const.
8-30-46

State To Save $300,000 on Vet Training

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—(AP)—Georgia will save an estimated $250,000 to $300,000 annually in veterans on-the-job training under a tentatively approved agreement with the Veterans Administration.

C. Arthur Cheatham, director of Georgia' Veterans Service Department, told reporters Thursday a final agreement will be prepared by the Georgia Veterans Service Board and be submitted within two weeks. He said the estimated savings are on the basis of full operation of an expanded training program.

Cheatham and Ted Butler, Veterans' Service Treasurer, conferred with Veterans Administration officials. They were the first State representatives to seek financial aid under a new law providing for such help. The Conference, Cheatham said, was entirely satisfactory.

Georgia plans to expand its on-the-job training program as soon as the definite agreement is reached, Cheatham said. He estimated this will be not later than October 1.

The prospective reimbursements, he explained, will be made only in connection with the expanded program and not for any expenses already incurred by the State.

Cheatham said Georgia is now spending about $300,000 annually on its program, started about two years ago, and up to the present there has been no provision for reimbursing the State.

Veteran Officials To Protest Cut In On-Job Pay

Atl. Journal
8-27-46

Veterans service officials of the 13 Southeastern states have decided to protest against recent reductions in time and pay for on-the-job training, Georgia Director Arthur Cheatham announced Tuesday.

Mr. Cheatham left for Washington Tuesday to present the protest of the Southeastern Conference of Veterans Service Directors to Washington officials. He had just returned Monday from the conference held at Bay Pines, Fla.

The conference adopted a resolution declaring that an act of the closing hours of the seventy-ninth conference placing a ceiling of $110 per month and subsistence on the training pay of veterans, and reducing the maximum training period from 24 months to 12 months, was very unfair.

Mr. Cheatham said that many veterans had been earning more than $200 per month which their employers were willing to pay, and the new act would be a great handicap to skilled trainees.

Constitution
9-8-46

Veteran-Students May Face Cut in VA Allowances

The Georgia Regional Office of the Veterans' Administration has begun a review of the rolls of Georgia veterans drawing subsistence allowances for education and on-the-job training preparatory to making cuts in subsistence payments provided for by recent legislation.

Under new regulations set up by Congress, a veteran's salary plus subsistence may not exceed $200 for veterans with dependents or $175 for those without.

New regulations for making the necessary changes reached the Georgia office last week and officials of the VA's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education held conferences Friday to work out plans for reviewing the files of the 32,809 Georgia veterans in an education or training status.

VA officials estimated it will take several months to review all the cases and make necessary adjustments.

Constitution
9-8-46

Georgia Veterans Get 26 Millions In GI Loans

Georgia veterans had borrowed more than twenty-six-and-one-half million dollars under the GI loan provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act at the close of July, Vaux Owen, Regional Manager of the Veterans' Administration, has reported.

A survey just released by the VA indicated a total of 5,831 loans had been completed by that date. The total amount involved was $26,504,169.81, of which the Government guaranteed nearly half, or $12,671,355.21.

Owen reported that 39,398 veterans were drawing disability pensions or compensations, with an additional 2,457 cases pending at the end of July.

Certificates of eligibility for education or on-the-job training had been issued to 85,809 veterans in Georgia, but of the total only 32,809 were actually in an education or training status at the end of the month. The education or training of 6,625 veterans was interrupted or discontinued during the month.

The Atl. Constitution 9-8-46

Housing To Slow State Vets in Pursuit of Degrees This Fall

Despite the teamwork of Government and education, all Georgia veterans will not find housing available for them when they begin pursuing college degrees this Fall.

However, strides have been made, a Constitution survey shows, and, unlike some other states, certain institutions still are registering studen's, provided they have the enterprise, or luck, to find living accommodations for themselves.

Institutions of the University System have made progress in the battle to house the flood of war veterans who wish college educations by converting every nook and cranny into living quarters and classrooms.

An overall picture of the University System shows that, as far as classroom space is concerned, the results are be'ter. Only in actual living accommodations has the task been too great for the time allotted.

For late applying veterans, the best bet for college entrance is at Atlanta and Savannah. In Atlanta, the University System Center, composed of the Georgia Evening College and the Atlanta Junior College, still can accommodate late registrants. Openings in Savannah are at Hunter Field, newly established temporary branch of the University of Georgia.

ENROLLMENT OF 20,000

The State University System, anticipating an enrollment of 20,000 with more than half veterans, reports all types of makeshift devices to swell the capacity of its various units.

Besides establishing an entirely separate branch at Hunter Field, the University of Georgia has installed 450 trailers and is contemplating a series of permanent dormitories.

Georgia Tech has placed married veterans in Bell Bomber Plant houses in Marietta. In addition, 700 students will be accommodated with living quarters and classrooms at Naval Air Station, Atlanta. Two hundred apartment units are being used at the U. S. Army's Lawson General Hospital, also in Atlanta.

With an eye toward permanent expansion, Georgia Tech is constructing permanent apartment units for 222 families. These and new dormitories to house 937 single students will be ready Sept. 1, 1947.

Another unit of the system, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, at Tifton, has taken over Spence Field at Moultrie. Here, where Army aviation cadets lived and received training during the war, young men who hope to win the peace will pursue college educations, including methods of agriculture. At this branch, 250 veterans will be housed and taught.

WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE

At West Georgia College in Carrollton, a sheet metal shop is becoming a dormitory, and overflow classes are being held on one of the college lawns. During bad weather the students have to double up inside.

Down in Americus, Pres. Peyton Jacob has scheduled classes for his home.

At Emory, one of Georgia's privately operated institutions, students this Fall will attend geology classes in what used to be a soda fountain headquarters. Biology labs will be held in an old barber shop, and s'ore rooms have been converted into classrooms.

Over the nation the situation is similar as far as unusual reconversion is concerned.

Allegheny College will house 17 students in an Odd Fellows orphanage at Meadville, Pa. Kansas will put 20 in a gymnasium, 64 in a stadium, 50 in an old Unitarian church and 70 in an art museum. Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn will have 186 men living in 93 tugboat cabins. Illinois will use a skating rink and Yale a boathouse for dormitories.

Nelson Vance Russell, new President of Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis., moved out of his house and turned it over to 25 women students.

But even such industry, ingenuity and sacrifice seem unlikely to meet the need.

FEW WOMEN VETERANS

Comparatively speaking, there are only a few women veterans, but the girls' colleges of the University System are crowded nevertheless. Reasons for this include an increase in enrollment plus the fact that officials are encouraging women students to attend only female institutions. This helps relieve the pressure on co-ed institutions.

Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville has converted a basement of a large building into classrooms and other women's colleges have undertaken similar expansion.

Such is the picture for the University System on the eve of an academic year which will see enrollment jump from last year's 13,000 to 20,000, including both white and Negro students.

The picture at Mercer, Emory and Oglethorpe, Georgia's three universities outside the University System, is not so bright.

At Mercer, V. Pres. Curtis Dixon reports that the Baptist institution in Macon has reached its maximum of 1,200, twice as many as its prewar, or normal, limit. Mercer has acquired 200 units at the Warner Robins aviation installation, approximately 18 miles away. Married students will be housed there, but plans have been abandoned to hold classes there.

One new dormitory is being built, with completion scheduled by December. Approximately 100 married students will live in Felton Homes, while other students are doubling up in dormitories or boarding in town.

Like the University System, Mercer is no longer considering out-of-State students, and its rolls were closed to all new students three months ago. Those admitted were either GIs or students who passed stricter entrance requirements than ever before, it was pointed out.

Oglethorpe underwent a reorganization period last year, its Director of Admissions, Wendell H. Brown, explained, and its enrollment was at a low of 75. This year, students already registered have skyrocketed that figure 150 percent with 200 persons expected to enter. Oglethorpe's rolls also are closed. Apartments are being sought at Lawson General Hospital, but no other expansion is planned at Oglethorpe in the immediate future, Brown said.

Emory University also is closed to additional students, having reached a maximum in one year that officials thought would be attained in 10. Before the war, the University taught 2,500. Its enrollment now is 1,000 more. To house these students, Emory has obtained 100 trailers for families, three temporary barracks from Mobile, Ala., and Brunswick with a capacity of 384 men, and eight temporary barracks buildings for 48 veterans and their families.

Additional faculty members are being accommodated with the construction of 25 two- and three-bedroom houses. Emory has purchased an apartment building and constructed 17 efficiency units for faculty members. As other tenants leave the apartment house, faculty members take their places also.

Another 288 single men will be housed in former quarters for bachelor officers at the Naval Air Station. By January, two permanent dormitories for married students will have been completed and will house 48 families each.

Rents will vary in the GI units of all Georgia's colleges, in accordance with schools and accommodations, but generally will be tailored to fit GI Bill allotments. For to most of the educators, the veterans are coming first—in consideration, in accommodations and in the general present planning of the postwar academic world.

CROP SALES HELP

Fewer Georgia Vets Get Compensation

Checks for Jobless Drop 4½ Per Cent; Self-Employed Paid 23 Per Cent Less

By MARK TEMPLE

Georgia veterans are still collecting unemployment compensation under the GI Bill of Rights, but payments are beginning to fall off slightly.

In August the State Labor Department reports a 4½ per cent drop below July figures for unemployment payments, while money paid self-employed veterans—men operating small businesses and farms—was 23 per cent lower.

The reduction in the self-employed category was attributed to sale of farm crops, which brought the earnings of the farmer veterans to more than $100. It benefited the storekeepers also, by placing more spending money in the pockets of the general public.

1,300 Paid Up

The over-all figure of veterans now drawing compensation still totals 36,000 for unemployed and 11,000 for self-employed, however, the records show. Thus far only 1,300 of those collecting no-work pay have used up their full allotment under the law.

No percentage figures are available at the Labor Department offices or at Selective Service headquarters. The Selective Service estimates that approximately 400,000 men and women were in the service from this state, but no one knows how many of this eligible group have applied for compensation.

Officials of the Labor Department have kept a record of the towns, cities and counties from which the applications come, however, and find that they are widespread.

"Contrary to some belief, they do not center around the large cities," one spokesman said. "In fact, the applications follow closely population figures, and the country counties are equally represented with the cities."

The Labor Department officials also note with interest that a recently inaugurated "crackdown" on false swearing of facts in applications for compensation has had no noticeable effect on the number. Several cases have been prosecuted, but in the main the veterans are giving the correct information, the officials say.

Many Farmers Qualify

The applications mainly still state that no jobs are available which are in ratio to the ability of the former soldier, the records show. Under the law a man is entitled to compensation if he cannot get a job which pays at least reasonably close to his previous earning capacity. A skilled mechanic, for example, is not required to accept a job digging ditches, although he can do so if he desires.

Many of the former servicemen who list their occupations as farmers can qualify due to the fact that farms in but few instances are available for their use.

The compensation payments remain at $20 per week maximum, up to 52 weeks, depending upon length of service. In case an applicant has any form of part-time employment, the amount thus earned, after the first three dollars, is deducted from the total. If his income from any source is more than $20 he cannot draw compensation.

State Board To Take Over Vets Council

Atl. Const. 9-11-46

The Veterans' Education Council, which administered on-the-job training in this State, will be dissolved Oct. 1 and the Constitutional Board of the Department of Veterans' Service will take over its duties.

Henry Persons, chairman of the Veterans' Service Board, said yesterday his organization was assuming the administration of on-the-job training in accordance with a Federal law governing the instruction program.

"In order to meet the requirements of the new law, the Constitutional Board of the Department of Veterans' Service has revamped the present administrative policies regarding on-the-job training so as to vest in the board the approving and administering authority as required by federal legislation," Persons explained.

"Heretofore a State Veterans' Education Council, composed of volunteer workers originally appointed by Gov. Arnall and later reappointed by the Constitutional Board after the passage of enabling statutes, exercised those duties," Persons added.

Speaking for the board, Persons praised Chairman F. H. Rayfield and the members of the Education Council. He pointed out that the co-ordinators employed by the Council would be retained in their same positions with like seniority, status and pay. As soon as Federal funds are available under the new law additional personnel also will be employed, Persons added.

An Advisory Education Council will be appointed shortly, it was learned.

Under the new regulations for on-the-job training, all business concerns must be recertified and rechecked for the program by Jan. 10.

Atl Constitution 9-13-46

To Reduce 'Rocking-Chair' Payments

Too many Georgia veterans are abusing their bill of rights.

Too many are sitting around drawing "rocking-chair" pay, collecting the $20 a week for 52 weeks which the Government provides during the period of readjustment.

Not that anyone begrudges a cent of the remuneration which goes to former servicemen who are actually in search of employment. But too many have not honestly sought to find work, will not accept jobs to which they are suited when offered them.

In so doing, they are defrauding not only the taxpayers but themselves. Opportunities turned down today may not come again. Employment possibilities will hardly be as good 52 weeks hence when the "rocking-chair" payments run out. And veterans will have lost another year during which progress might have been made in their chosen career, a year which can never be caught up.

Alabama has had the same experience. And Alabama is doing something about it.

In Alabama, a new policy requiring a conscientious and diligent search for work is the basis for unemployment compensation. Applied alike to veterans and non-veterans, the new regulation provides:

"Mere registration at an employment office does not, in and of itself, establish that a claimant is available for suitable work. Availability for work contemplates a voluntary, full and continuous exposure to possible job opportunities on the part of the claimant. Therefore, each applicant should make a conscientious and diligent search for work, and actively seek work with employers who might need his services. These contacts with employers should be made frequently, especially with employers who use the skills developed by the claimant. Since a claimant must show his eligibility, the burden of proof is upon him to establish his availability in and for each week of unemployment. It would be unreasonable to require a person to make a useless search for work. However, conditions vary from community to community and each claim must rest on its own merits. Availability is a day-to-day and week-to-week condition."

Georgia, for the veterans' own good, would do well to give heed to the Alabama example.

Georgia to Seek Rebate From VA

Director Arthur Cheatham of the State Veterans' Service office is going to Washington next weekend in an effort to bring back a refund of several thousand dollars for the state of Georgia.

The State Veterans' Service Board authorized Director Cheatham to ask for a rebate of money the state of Georgia has spent on additional employes to carry out the Government's program for paying veterans their discharge allowances and other allotments. The exact amount has not been determined.

Mr. Cheatham said that the Veterans' Administration has taken over the payment of such employes by the states, which will save the state of Georgia between $250,000 and $300,000 per year. The Veterans Administration also has authorized refunds for state money already spent, Mr. Cheatham said.

There has been such a rush for discharge pay and other benefits for veterans that the state office has been swampen and will have to put on 112 additional employes in the next 30 days, Mr. Cheatham said.

Journal 9-17-46

Const 9-22-46

State Seeks U.S. Aid for Vet Schools

State Veterans' Service Director C. Arthur Cheatham will go to Washington Monday to try to get an annual appropriation of $350,000 in Federal funds to help Georgia's educational and vocational training program for veterans.

So far, Cheatham said yesterday, the State has been financing its program 100 percent. The first part of this money would be used to resurvey and supervise on-the-job training facilities.

Cheatham said the Veterans' Service Board is negotiating for 6,000 square feet of space to house the Educational Section of the Veterans' Department. The Board will take over full supervision of veterans' education Oct. 1, as the Veterans' Education Council leaves office. Cheatham said leading educators and businessmen will serve as an advisory council to the educational branch.

Meanwhile there was some confusion as to which veterans required special classwork in addition to their job experience in plants. The new veterans' education bill, which became effective Sept. 1, has a clause which says: "Provision is made for related instruction for individual veteran who may need it."

Capt. F. A. Sams, Director of the Veterans' Education Unit, said this law doesn't specify who will determine whether the veteran needs this "related instruction." He said his department for some time has required business firms to stand ready to make provisions for related instructions, and that veterans have signed agreements to take as much as six hours classroom work each week. But neither the new law nor the department's ruling says that any certain veteran must take this "related work."

Mankin Is Asked To Aid VA Program

Rep. Helen Douglas Mankin has been asked to intercede with the Veteran's Administration to prevent reduction of tuition fees in the veteran trainee program from $22.50 per month to $15.30.

In a letter sent yesterday, Supt. Jere A. Wells, of the Fulton County school system, said his department already has started the County program on the $22.50 basis and any change would result in serious inconvenience. He informed her the County Board has advanced $10,000 to get the training started, that 60 veterans are already attending classes, and that 150 to 800 veterans are ready to begin training and so far no tuition money had been received from the Government.

Atlanta Stands High On Vet Housing

Atlanta stands high on the list of towns and cities that are actually turning over to veterans the new homes and apartments made available through conversion of existing buildings, the National Federal Housing Agency reports. A survey conducted in 16 cities gives Atlanta a 90.4 percentage, with only Boston, Buffalo, Dallas, Minneapolis and Portland, Ore., having a higher rating. Portland heads the list with 94.7.

Atl Constitution

VA Med Facilities Surging In Georgia

9-22-46

By MARJORY SMITH

"Medical attention second to none"—a promise of the Veterans Administration to World War II veterans—seems well on the way to becoming a reality for Georgia veterans who seek care in the State's rapidly expanding VA medical facilities.

Within a year, the number of veterans' hospitals in Georgia has doubled. The number of available beds has been increased by 1,200.

Where once a veterans' hospital bed was just that, today VA makes a proud boast that veterans undergoing hospital care find a completely rounded program, including organized recreation facilities, a chaplaincy service, athletic programs, an augmented library service, and a myriad of other activities whereby VA doctors seek to bolster patients' morale.

Nearly 2,000 veterans of both World Wars are currently hospitalized at four Georgia hospitals—Lawson and 48 in the vicinity of Atlanta, Finney in Thomasville, and a 1,200-bed neuropsychiatric hospital in Augusta.

REJUVENATED SERVICE

VA freely admits its rejuvenated medical service borrowed much from the progress made by the military medical service during World War II. VA's National Medical Director, Dr. Paul R. Hawley, is a former Army Major General, who handled the entire medical program for the European Theater of Operations.

Many Southeastern VA doctors and managers spent four and five years in military service. Dr. Fred Ritter, manager of the new Lawson VA Hospital on the outskirts of Atlanta, is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Medical Corps. At the moment, Col. Ritter is still on active duty on loan to VA by the Army. When he retires from active duty, he'll stay on with VA as manager in a civilian capacity.

Lawson, the latest addition to VA's Georgia hospitals, is currently in the process of filling up with its first load of veteran patients. Its maximum capacity will be 750 beds; but that is a temporary goal, for VA has announced the former Army hospital site will be utilized only until an ultra-modern hospital of 750 beds can be built closer to Atlanta.

HOSPITAL 48

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HOSPITAL 48

Hospital 48, for long years a standby for Georgia veterans of World War I, will continue in operation, but with emphasis upon convalescent patients. A standard 317-bed hospital, World War II forced the addition of 100 temporary beds there, but even that was far from filling Georgia's needs—so Lawson was taken over.

Southwest Georgia veterans have a hospital of their own for the first time and no longer have to make a trip to Atlanta for medical care. Finney General, one-time Army installation in Thomasville, now has become the Finney VA Hospital, with a maximum capacity of 450 beds. Two hundred of that total are for general medical and surgical cases; the balance for tuberculosis patients.

In Augusta, where VA has a 1,200-bed neuropsychiatric hospital, things look the same on the outside of the building—but in the doctor's offices there's many a change.

Care and rehabilitation of mentally ill patients has undergone a major change in the past few years, VA spokesmen point out. In the past, mental hospitals were places where those with mental aberrations were isolated from their fellowmen, and few returned to normal life.

PRESENT THERAPY

Today, VA reports, all methods of therapy known to the psychiatrist and psychologist, every means at the disposal of the occupational therapists, are being put to work to rehabilitate veterans suffering from mental ailments.

Progress here admittedly is slow, but top-flight men in the field are coming to VA's aid. In Atlanta, Dr. Lawrence F. Wooley, professor of psychiatry at Emory University School of Medicine and a national authority in his field, is guiding the program for Georgia and four other Southeastern states.

Dr. Frank B. Brewer, Director of the VA Medical Service for Georgia, who plans for 2,725 beds in Georgia, sums it up:

"Shortage of doctors, nurses and service personnel makes our job difficult. High cost of construction and scarcity of materials is compelling use of temporary facilities for the moment. But, with it all, VA is well on the road toward its goal!"

Veterans' Administration medical consultants will meet at the Southeastern Branch Office of the VA at the Bell Bomber Plant Sept. 30 to map plans for future medical care of nearly a million and a half veterans in this area.

atl Const

More Georgia GIs Getting Education

An additional 7,077 Georgia veterans of World War II were certified in September for education and training under the GI Bill, according to a report released by the Veterans' Administration.

This brings the total Georgia certification to 92,886, of whom 35,668 are receiving educational or on-the-job training benefits.

Legion Backs Vets in Fight For Taxi Permit

atl Journal
10-13-46

American Legion Post Number One had entered Atlanta's taxi controversy Saturday with a resolution denouncing City Council's action in refusing a permit for 20 veterans to operate a taxi company in competition with the Yellow Cab Company.

After a heated discussion Friday night in which the efforts of the veterans to get a taxi permit were set forth, the Legion passed a resolution which declared that the present monopoly in the city's taxi service should be broken and permits issued to other cab operators.

At present City Council's police committee is studying the veterans' petition and has promised action at its meeting next Thursday night. The petition was reconsidered after it had been turned down in September.

The veterans have applied for a license under the name of Ruptured Duck Cabs, Inc. Police committee members indicated at their last meeting that they might consider giving a license either to the veterans or to Marvin Maxey, whose petition for a cab company was denied several months ago.

Oct 11, 1946

State Vet Service Expands Tenfold

atl Journal

The State Department of Veterans Service has expanded tenfold during the past two years, State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. reported Friday.

The auditor listed the expenses of the department during the past fiscal year at $290,894 compared to $27,795 in 1944, and the number of employes as 173 in 1946 compared to 19 in 1944. In the year just closed the department opened 35 additional branch offices over the state, bringing the total branches operated to 51.

Chief expense items last year were $223,415 for personal services, $22,363 for travel, $13,843 for equipment and $11,840 for communication. The state appropriation for the department was only $40,000 but this was supplemented by $260,000 form the emergency fund.

Director C. Arthur Cheatham drew a salary of $6,499.92 and expenses of $2,597 for the 12 months' period under review.

City, County Plan to Join All Vocational Training

atl Journal
10-11-46

Atlanta and Fulton County school departments moved Friday to combine all vocational training in both systems under a single area vocational education director.

In a conference between Miss Ira Jarrell, city school superintendent, and Jere Wells, county school head, it was decided that establishment of the joint program should be started by November 1.

By that date the director should be employed, Miss Jarrell said, and he will have until September, 1947, to set up an overall program. As supervisor of both white and colored vocational training, he will combine several job training programs now in operation in both systems.

Adult education will also come under the new joint department, she said.

Several months ago the city and county bought some 65 acres of the old Clark University property, which will be the site of a joint Negro vocational school.

Future plans call for using Commercial and Fulton High Schools for white vocational training.

We Must Provide for Masses In Job Training, Sen. George Says

Atl. Journal
10-13-46

Georgia Officials Eulogize Statesman For Vocational Education Efforts

By REBECCA FRANKLIN, Journal Staff Writer

COVINGTON, Ga., Oct. 12.—Walter Franklin George, the gray-haired, dignified senior senator from Georgia, sat beside a long speakers' table at a luncheon near here Saturday and heard himself eulogized by a series of speakers for his continued efforts in behalf of vocational education.

"This country made a grave mistake years ago in not having vocational education and as a result suffered from 'boondoggling' in the depression of the early 30's," Georgia declared in responding to the tributes.

Senator George said it was no fault of WPA workers that "we were very critical of the work and the kind of work" they did.

"The tragedy of the matter," he asserted, "was that many of the workers were not only unemployed, but unemployable. Many of them were capable of doing no useful work because they were lacking in basic training and skill. We had failed in our duty to these."

"Must Provide"

"We must," he continued, "provide for the masses—those who cannot or do not want to go to college—an opportunity to be trained for an occupation so they can earn a living The security of individuals and the wellbeing of the nation is dependent on an edequate program of education and vocational training of all the people.

The occasion was a testimonial luncheon given in honor of Senator George by the Georgia Vocational Association with President H. L. Fry, of Rabun Gap, presiding, and State Superintendent of Schools M. D. Collins serving as master of ceremonies. It was held at the Future Farmers of America Camp at Jackson Lake.

Dr. Collins and other speakers recalled that Senator George has sponsored every piece of vocational education legislation in the Senate since passage of the original Smith-Hughes vocational education law in 1917.

The man who has represented Georgia in the Senate since 1922 was described by one of the nine speakers as the "nation's greatest statesman" and by another as "a man fully qualified to become President of the United States." He was presented a rod and reel, and a complete fishing kit, by the Georgia Vocational Association, and a steak hammer by the North Georgia Vocational School.

Civic Leaders

Approximately 300 persons were in the group who honored Senator George. Among them were many civic and political leaders, including Congresswoman Helen Douglas Mankin, Lieutenant-Governor Nominate M. E. Thompson, Congressman-Nominate Henderson Lanham, Congressman Sidney Camp, State Representative Walter Harrison, Guy Wells, president of G. S. C. W.; John Paschall, editor-emeritus of The Atlanta Journal; Dean Paul Chapman, of the University of Georgia, and H. L. Wingate, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation.

Vocational education legislation sponsored by Senator George includes the George-Reed Act in 1929; the George-Ellzey Act in 1934; the George-Deen Act in 1936, and the George-Barden Act passed on August 1, 1946. These bills provided millions of dollars in federal funds for the training of youths and adults in trades and industry, homemaking, agricultural and distributive occupations.

"We must not be content with providing vocational training opportunities only for those who are preparing to enter the professions," Senator George said. "We must continue to develop adequate vocational training oportunities for the masses—the 90 per cent whose formal education ends before or upon graduation from high school. This group, too, must be employable if we are to have full employment. . . ."

Under provision of the recently enacted vocational bill, Georgia's share of the funds will be increased from $597,000 annually to approximately $1,060,000 annually, the senator pointed out.

D. M. Clements, field representative of the U. S. Office of Education, reported that 99,859 Georgians are now receiving vocational training, as compared with 2,541 in 1918.

Among those who expressed gratitude to Senator George were Betty Ann Bailey, of Augusta, member of the board of directors of the Georgia Distributor's Club; Collette Lane, of Metter, president of the Georgia Association, Future Homemakers of America; Charles Holiday, of Atlanta, president of the State Federation of D. C. T. Clubs; Bennie Bowman, of Statham, president of the Georgia Association, Future Farmers of America.

Columbia Lighthouse 10-13-46

Record-Breaking Enrolment For All Atlanta Colleges Reported

By V. W. HODGES

Breaking all previous records, seven private colleges in Atlanta this week reported combined enrolments totaling 3,347 students, ranging in classification from Freshmen to Graduate School rank. Distributed over the seven colleges, the enrollment figure divides as follows:

Gammon Theological Seminary, reporting a total of 60 students; 12 juniors, 12 middlers and 16 seniors. In this figure are included 8 women graduate students, 6 women undergraduates and 6 men undergraduates or unclassified.

CLARK COLLEGE reports a total registration of 746 in all classes from Freshmen through senior college and veterans.

MORRIS BROWN reports a total of 750 in all classes.

ATLANTA U. SYSTEM comprising Morehouse, Spelman and Atlanta University, reports as follows:

SPELMAN COLLEGE — Four hundred and forty students who are enrolled at Spelman College have come from 26 states, the District of Columbia, Liberia (Africa) and Ontario (Canada), President Florence M. Read has announced.

Of this number, 181 are freshmen 114 are sophomores; 71 are juniors and 74 are seniors.. Three hundred and thirty-five of those enrolled are boarding students.

States represented in the enrolment are Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Oklahoma and Colorada.

Morehouse College Reports Over 500 Veterans Enrolled

MANY VETERANS

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE—Of the 852 students who have registered at Morehouse College one has come from Liberia and two are from the Virgin Islands, the registrar's office has revealed.

Of the total enrolment, which is the largest in the history of the College, 349 are freshmen; 260 are sophomores; 149 are juniors, and 86 are seniors. Eight members of the student body are unclassified.

With Georgia in the lead with 396 students, Alabama falls into second place with 100. Florida has 77, and South Carolina has 50 Tennessee has 28 representatives, Texas and N. C. have 22 each. each, Ohio has 18, Arkansas 16, Mississippi 14 and Michigan, 13. Louisiana and Illinois are represented by 12 students each ,New York and Kentucky each have 11, Indiana has 8 and Virginia 6. Five students each have come from Oklahoma, California, Missouri and Pennsylvania Both New Jersey and Maryland have sent four students. Two students represent Connecticut and one is from Wisconsin.

More than 500 of the enrolees are veterans.

GEORGIA LEADS

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY—Two hundred and fifty-seven students who are registered in the graduate and professional schools of Atlanta University have come from twenty states and Haiti, Registrar John P. Whittaker has announced.

Georgia leads in sending to the Atlanta graduate and professional school, with 140 registered from this state. South Carolina stands next on the list with 18, and North Carolina is third with 17 students enroled. Sixteen in search of graduate and professional study have come from Alabama, thirteen are from Mississippi, eight are from Virginia, seven from Tennessee, and six are from Texas. Five each come from Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Indiana, Florida and West Virginia have three students each, and from far-off Connecticut have come two students. There is one student from each of the following states: New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and New Jersey. One student is from Haiti.

In addition to all of the Atlanta colleges, which are represented in the enrollment, there are students registered from Columbia University, Western Michigan, Kansas City Teachers College, the University of Illinois, Delaware State, Howard University, Hampton, Virginia State, Johnson C. Smith University. Fayetteville State Teachers College, Bennett, Livingstone, Winston Salem Teachers Colleges, Shaw University. Elizabeth City Teachers College, A. and T. (North Carolina), North Carolina College for Negroes, Kittrell College, Georgia State, Paine College, Fort Valley State College, Rust College, Alcorn, Tugaloo, Leland, Jackson College Knoxville College, Fisk, Tennessee State, West Virginia State, Bluefield State Teachers College, Prairie View University and Langston

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK—reports a total registration of 219 students from 27 states and the District of Columbia. Divided into classes, there are 149 in the first year class and 70 enrolled as seniors. Sixty-six colleges are represented in this enrollment, chief of which are Hunter College, Illinois Institute of Technology, University of Kansas, Lincoln University both in Missouri and Pennsylvania, Omaha University, New York University, University of Pittsburg, Wayne University, Western Michigan College of Education and Howard University, Chief among the states represented in the student body are Pennsylvania New York, Illinois, Nebraska, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana Kansas, New Jersey.

REID'S COLLEGE—Although the Reid's Business College does not technically come within the scope of these classifications, it does help to show the trend, even in this direction. Several college graduates have been reported in the enrollment. No students are admitted below the rank of high school graduation. At present, approximately 100 are matriculated.

'INS' COME OUT Atl. Constitution

Americus Vets Find 'Cleanup' Foes Scarce

10-13-46

By M. L. ST. JOHN,
Constitution Staff Correspondent.

AMERICUS, Oct. 12—A group of World War II veterans came back from the wars with the idea of "cleaning up" Americus and putting their home town on the map. They spearheaded the organization of a city political party, and girded their loins for a fight.

But they found little opposition to their ideology. Everybody in town, it seems, is in favor of improvements. No one has come out against the veterans' project of creating a city manager form of Government.

This group of veterans has put a full slate of candidates for mayor and City Council in the Oct. 22 city election.

All incumbents whose terms expire have announced they would not seek re-election. The vets could have it.

There are two men running for mayor, and one man for council without indorsement of the veterans' group but their platforms are similar to the aims of the veterans.

What started out as a probable battle between platforms has settled down to a choice of personalities.

The Citizens Progressive League of Americus today is not purely a bloc of World War II veterans. The leader, Atty. Hawkins Dykes, says it was expanded on its second meeting to include "all progressive thinking people" who wanted to join. The League meetings now have turned into a "Town Hall," with open discussions of city affairs, Dykes says. He points out that two of the four candidates of the League are non-veterans.

Critics of the new organization declare the League is not representative of the veterans. They contend that only a handful of "radical" veterans are in the League, and that most veterans are not in the League. One young veteran expressed the belief that the League was organized by two veterans publishing a new weekly newspaper here simply to promote their paper.

Both of these newspaper partners are League leaders. One of them, Editor Pete Rockett, said the primary purpose of the League is to stir up interest in city politics to improve city government. He observed that heretofore it has been difficult to get men to run for office, those who did run usually were unopposed, and as a result only a few bothered to cast ballots.

The League has stirred interest in city politics, even its critics admit. But they wonder if the type of interest is to the benefit of the community.

Because he believed stirring up strife would harm the town, James Lott, President of the Chamber of Commerce, withdrew as a candidate for mayor. He was the man the League most feared, and whom many believed would have been elected. His platform would have jibed with the League's ideas for a progressive community, however. As a matter of fact, some of the League members had tried to get him to be the League candidate. After the League nominated Fred Bowen, successful implement dealer, but too old to be a veteran of World War II, as its candidate, Lott told the League he was withdrawing.

Besides the League candidate, Bowen, the mayoralty candidates are O. C. Johnson, retired telegraph operator who is manager of the Sumter County Fair, and Julian Suggs, Sr., railroad conductor and former legislator. The League believes Bowen will be elected. League critics say Johnson may be elected.

The League candidates for City Council are Pat Bynum and T. C. Tillman, Jr., veterans, and Charlie Keefer. Running as an independent is George Teaford.

Mayor H. O. Jones has served two terms; City Councilmen Lewis Merritt and Will Horne, in Council 14 years, and James (Bub) Eldridge, completing his first term, are not seeking re-election. Hold-over councilmen are Theo Baldwin, Marion Wall, and Bill Walters.

Dykes predicts the League program will be put into effect next January. Two of the League's city councilmanic candidates are sure of getting in, since the city will select the two high men among four candidates. Dykes believes the three hold-over councilmen pro-League.

Critics of the League fear the League's candidates are too inexperienced to guide the city. It is the first venture into politics for every one of them.

The League's platform calls for a city manager form of government; tax equalization (which it expects will double the city's income); permanent planning commission; adequate wages for all city employes; commission to handle and plan for continual repair and maintenance of streets, parks, buildings, and equipment, and a beautification program.

George Says U. S. Needs More Vocation Courses

Atl. Constitution
10-13-46

LAKE JACKSON, Oct. 12—"As the United States advances its educational program, it must not forget training for the masses—those who do not attend college," Sen. George asserted here Saturday.

The Senior Senator from Georgia was principal speaker at a luncheon program arranged by the Georgia Vocational Association at the State Future Farmers of America camp here honoring him for the role he has played in aiding vocational education.

"This country made a grave mistake years ago in not having more vocational education and as a result suffered from boondoggling in the depression of the early 30's," he continued.

George said it was no fault of WPA workers that "we were very critical of the work and the kind of work" they did.

"The tragedy of the matter," he asserted, "was that many of the workers were not only unemployed but unemployable. Many of them were capable of doing no useful work because they were lacking in basic training and skill. We had failed in our duty to them."

PROGRESS NOTED

He noted that in recent years a nation-wide program of vocational education of less than college grade had been inaugurated and declared that it must go on and be expanded.

"We must," he asserted, "provide for the masses—those who do not want to go to college—an opportunity to be trained for an occupation so they can earn a living. The security of individuals and the wellbeing of the nation is dependent on an adequate program of education and vocational training of all the people."

The Senator reports that when an appropriation is made to carry out a new Federal vocational education bill, Georgia's share of the funds will be increased from $597,000 a year to about $1,060,000. A large part of the increase of some $460,000, he added, will be available for vocational education in agriculture and homemaking.

Introducing George as a man possessed with presidential ability, Dr. M. D. Collins, State School Superintendent, lauded the Senator for his gallant fight for education.

During the introduction Dr. Collins presented George a fishing tackle set in behalf of the Georgia Vocational Education Association.

Other speakers included Betty Anne Bailey, member of Board of Directors, Georgia Distributors Club, Augusta; Collette Lane, President, Georgia Association Future Homemakers of America; Metter; Charles Holiday, President, State Federation of DCA Clubs, Atlanta; Bennie Bowman, President, Georgia Association Future Farmers of America; E. Russell Moulton, President, Georgia Education Association, Lindale; D. M. Clements, U. S. Office; L. H. Dennis, Executive Secretary, American Vocational Association, Washington, D. C. and C. L. Grieber, President, American Association Vocational Education, Madison, Wis.

10-14-46

Georgia Legion Sights Set on Housing Probe

Macon Parley Approves 7 Legislative Bills; On-the-Job Training Change Draws Fire

Special to The Atlanta Journal

MACON, Ga., Oct. 14.—Georgia American Legion commanders and adjutants, in a five-hour session here Sunday afternoon, got down to the nutcracking in a number of Legion problems that have been causing commanders and others in these bodies deep concern all this year. One of the main things discussed was housing, and they voted to take immediate action to "find the bottleneck in the veterans' housing program" and to take steps to eliminate it.

"We will solve this thing if we have to sew up all the building material in Georgia," declared Commander John Williams, of Valdosta, amid great applause.

A committee headed by W. A. Sirmons, of Atlanta, was appointed by Commander Williams to summon suppliers, manufacturers, builders, veterans, civic clubs and Government agency representatives to a series of public meetings to uncover the cause of continued shortages in vital materials for the new homes planned by ex-GIs.

"We note," Williams said, "a superfluity of new buildings housing liquor stores and night clubs and a vast scarcity of new homes for veterans. We want to know why."

Proposed Legislation

Other action taken included adoption of legislative committee recommendations for the submission of seven new bills to the Legislature in January. These would revamp the set-up of the veterans service office, activate the Veterans Resettlement Corporation, reduce the Veterans Service Board to five members, introduce the merit system for employees of the veterans service offices, and provide for a Civil Service law for all employees of the state. Eugene Talmadge's announced objective of free drivers' licenses and business licenses for ex-servicemen also was endorsed.

In an unprecedented action, the Legion's highest award—the Distinguished service medal and citation—was presented simultaneously by the Department of Georgia to Colonel James N. Keeling, former state director of Selective Service, and Dr. Thomas H. Quigley, former state director of the United States Employment Service. Both were cited for their work for "state and nation" during the war years.

Bradley Act Resented

Repercussions were evident from General Omar Bradley's clash with past National Commander Stelle at the National Legion Convention in San Francisco in September. Reports from both national committeemen, Jackson P. Dick, of Atlanta, and Past Department Commander Hoyt Wimpy, of Thomasville, indicated that the Legion resented Bradley's hasty action in making drastic changes in the provisions for veterans' on-the-job training without giving the veterans' organizations the opportunity to be heard on the subject. It was indicated that a change in veterans' administrators was favored by Legion headquarters.

Mrs. J. Pat Kelly, of Atlanta, past state president of the Legion Auxiliary, disclosed that there would be some 3,500 disabled veterans in the nine Veterans' Administration hospitals in Georgia in 1947. The auxiliary is now recognized as an aiding agency and she pleaded for an assessment of 10 cents per member for each post in the state to provide funds for the rehabilitation of these patients.

Resolutions were passed unanimously endorsing the work of the State Highway Patrol and calling for increased attention to safety measures and endorsing the efforts of the Legion Posts in Greenville and Manchester to establish a Franklin D. Roosevelt memorial at Warm Springs.

Stanley Jones, of Macon, was re-elected adjutant of the department, and it was voted to hold the State Legion in Macon next June 2-4.

2 Atlantians Named Georgia PAC Heads

Two Atlantians have been elected to office in the Georgia Political Action Committee of the C. I. O., according to union officials Monday.

George Guest, chairman of the Atlanta P. A. C., was named secretary-treasurer of the state organization and Arthur R. Guiney was elected to the State Executive Committee at a meeting here Sunday.

The organization adopted a resolution criticizing the county unit election system in Georgia and the proposed Hartley amendment to be voted on in the general election November 5.

750-Bed VA Hospital At Emory Confirmed

atl Constitution
10-15-46

Confirming a story published in The Constitution about three months ago, John M. Slaton, Jr., branch administrator for five Southeastern States of the Veterans' Administration, yesterday announced the VA will soon erect a 750-bed skyscraper hospital in the immediate vicinity of Emory University and the University's hospital.

Final VA approval and the concurrence of President Truman came from Washington yesterday.

Exact site of the new permanent hospital has not been determined, but Slaton said it would be located "as close to Emory as possible."

He explained a Dean's Committee from the Emory Medical School supervises the medical program of the VA in the Atlanta vicinity.

The Atlanta VA Hospital on Peachtree Road, commonly known as Hospital 48, long a standby for Georgia veterans, will continue in operation when the new structure is completed but will be used for chronic cases, Slaton said. Its operation will be "integrated with the new institution," the VA official added.

Approval of a new hospital near Emory means that plans for construction of a 33-bed addition to the Peachtree Road hospital will be abandoned, Slaton said.

The change was made because of the distance of the Peachtree Road facility from Emory. For the same reason, VA abandoned any attempt to utilize permanently Lawson VA Hospital. A former Army installation, Lawson is being operated temporarily by VA pending construction of a permanent installation here.

"Under the medical program of VA's new Department of Medicine and Surgery," Slaton said, "VA hospitals are closely supervised by leading medical schools of the nation. It was, therefore, felt essential that VA's Atlanta hospital be as close to Emory as possible. VA Washington authorities pointed out that in addition to the distance of the Peachtree Rd. hospital from Emory, its type of design does not lend itself to expansion as a modern, efficient hospital of such size as we need here."

Officials noted that medical practice today is to utilize "vertical" or "skyscraper" construction, where the Peachtree facility is of "horizontal" type.

Similarly, it was pointed out, the temporary nature of Lawson, with its sprawling buildings, makes its permanent use impractical.

Final VA approval of the new hospital means that funds for its construction will be requested of the next Congress, Slaton said.

Immediately after funds are made available, VA will make a final determination of exact site of the Atlanta installation.

Lawson will continue in use until that time, Slaton said. VA officials declined to speculate on what use will be made of Lawson once the new permanent hospital is a reality here.

William H. Shell, place[illegible] specialist, U. S. Departm[illegible] Labor, U. S. Employmen[illegible] in Region VII, with headqu[illegible] in Atlanta, is visiting local U. S. E. S. offices at Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Daytona Beach, Fort Pierce, West Palm Beach, Miami and Key West, Florida. The purpo[illegible] the trip is to ascertain an[illegible]vise regarding the quality of [illegible]ce being rendered minority [illegible] by U. S. E. S. and to co[illegible] with the state director [illegible]assee on the further integrat[illegible] Negro veterans and non-[illegible]s on the professional staff [illegible] U. S. E. S. offices in Florida.

C. W. Greene, president of the National Negro Insurance Associa[illegible]tion, which includes 24 companie[illegible] issued a proclamation designati[illegible] the past week as National Negro Insurance Week with a goal of $50,000,000 worth of [illegible] business to be secured. The sta[illegible]t says: "On recognition of the fact that the annual observance of National Negro Insurance Week has done more to lift the genera[illegible] level of the Negro th[illegible] factor and in the sobe[illegible]n of the duty which is [illegible] courage the expansion [illegible] ice of life insu[illegible] for human suffering [illegible] to our government [illegible] a peace time econo[illegible] is proclaimed Nati[illegible]egro Insurance Week.

The part that [illegible]surance compa[illegible] plays in [illegible] civic [illegible] in the co[illegible] best be illustrated [illegible] given the Butler St[illegible] M. C. by Alonzo F. Her[illegible]s family and the Atlanta [illegible]surance Company. Gifts h[illegible]ded the funds for the co[illegible] of the top floor and t[illegible]tion of the elevator and [illegible]r grants which at times [illegible] institution's doors open. [illegible] present but a small portion of the fu[illegible] given for the support of agenc[illegible] and institutions in the community.

A city-wide recreation conference for Negores sponsored by the Y. M. C. A., W. C. A., Girl Scouts, Recreation Department of Fulton County, City of Atlanta and the Housing Authority, will be held May 20-24 at the University Homes Housing Project. The faculty will include specialists from the sponsoring institutions and the Atlanta University, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Morris Brown College, Community Planning Council, Girl and Boy Scout District offices and churches. The conference is open to all persons interested in recreational leadership and the registration fee is $1.

The Negro division of the Atlanta Community Fund was organized this week. F. A. Toomer, auditor of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, was elected general chairman; Menelik [illegible]on, of Jackson Incorporated, [illegible]on C. Jackson, Southern Field Director, of the National Urban League and faculty of Atlanta University School of Social Work, are co-chairmen. The Butler Street Y. M. C. A. will furnish headquarters for the campaign which will start in October, as well as secretarial service, while the Atlanta Urban League will provide staff assistance to the house-to house canvass division.

Not Exclusive

The W. I. V. E. S. is open to any wife of a member of the United States armed forces and the Maritime Service, regardless of rank. The organization welcomes the wives of discharged veterans, because, as Mrs. Falb said, "each of us hopes to be one some day."

She is at present touring the South in the interests of the organization. She will visit Birmingham next and possibly Savannah.

The wife of a veteran of the Bastogne stand who has been overseas two years, she says that soon after the organization began, the members realized that their three-fold purpose of keeping up the spirit of the serviceman and his wife and serving the national war effort was not enough. The peace must be served too, and so The W. I. V. E. S. plunged into the postwar arena of the fight for an all-time end to hostilities.

They do their utmost to get women interested in world affairs by getting the facts and providing the literature on questions dear to their spunky heart. They are at present tackling the issue of compulsory military training, inviting speakers both pro and con to their forums. The W. I. V. E. S. hasn't made up its collective mind yet on what stand to take. When they do, they will be heard in Washington, perhaps through an adamant delegation but most certainly by letter.

The initials of the association stand for "Wives Insure Victory, Equal and Security."

CAPITAL CRACKER CRUMBS

Labor Adviser to Meet With Arnall, Vet Official

Atlanta Journal Bureau
607 Evening Star Bldg.

By KEN TURNER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Major William H. Burnham, chief of the Advisory Center Division, Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the Department of Labor will go to Atlanta Wednesday for a conference with Governor Arnall and C. Arthur Cheatham, state veterans' service officer.

The conference is to speed the establishment of community advisory centers at which veterans and other workers can be given council in connection with their reconversion problems.

Major Burnham points out that under the department's readjustment program the centers will offer a complete service not only to veterans but to other workers who are having difficulty rehabilitating themselves from wartime to peacetime economy.

Maj. General Graves B. Erskine, of the Marine Corps, is the national head of the new setup within the Labor Department.

Legal Notice

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.
To the SUPERIOR COURT of said County:

The petition of MOSS H. KENDRICK, 212 Griffin Street, N.W., RUSSELL SIMMONS, 1355 Hunter St., N. W., JAMES E. JOHNSON, 454 Martin St., S. E., CHARLES WESTBROOK, 634 Windsor St., S. W., JAMES PATRICK, 1001 Hunter St., N. W., and CHARLES GREENLEA, 71 Little Street, S. E., all of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1st—That petitioners desire for themselves, their associates and successors to be incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of "GEORGIA VETERANS LEAGUE,, Inc" for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with the privilege of successive renewals.

2nd—That the principal office of said corporation shall be in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, but petitioners desire the right to establish branches elsewhere in the State of Georgia.

3rd—That said corporation will not have any capital stock as it iss not organized for pecuniary gain, its purpose being to promote the interest and welfare of all Negro veterans in the State.

4th—Petitioners show that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other corporation registered in the office of the secretary of State, as evidenced by certificate hereto attached.

5th—Petitioners desire for said corporation all the rights, privileges and powers applicable to corporations of like character, as provided in the Corporation Law approved January 28, 1938, and all amendments thereto, as contained in the Acts of the General Assembly of Georgia.

WHEREFORE, Petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all the powers and privileges therein set forth and such others as may now or hereafter be allowed similar corporations under the laws of the State of Georgia.

R. P. HERNDON
Attorney for Petitioners.

ORDER

The foregoing petition of Moss H. Kendrick, Russell Simmons, James E. Johnson, Charles Westbrooks, James Patrick, and Charles Greenlea to be incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of "GEORGIA VETERANS LEAGUE, Inc." presented, read and considered.

It appearing to the Court that the petition sets out the required declarations under the law and it is otherwise permissible under the laws of the State and it further appearing that the required certificate of the Secretary of State as to the eligibility of the name has been presented, and there appearing no reason why the application should not be granted.

IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that the application of petitioners to be incorporated for a period of thirty-five (35 years under the name and style of "GEORGIA VETERANS LEAGUE, Inc." be, and the same is, hereby granted as prayed.

ORDERED, FURTHER, that said application, with this Order thereon be filed in the Office of the Clerk of this Court and published as required by law in such cases made and provided.

This 18th day of June, 1945.

VIRLYN B. MOORE,
Judge Superior Court, Atlanta, Circuit

Atlanta Daily World

Thomasville Committee To Organize Trade School

Constitution State News Service.

THOMASVILLE, June 27—A committee is at work to form a co-operation to establish a trade school in Thomasville using the barracks formerly used at the Thomasville Airport by the Army, and $40,000 worth of equipment used to service planes there.

The equipment has already been turned over to an executive committee of Thomasville men for the school by the Government.

The school, when established, will provide GI Bill of Rights training for veterans in plumbing, carpentry, electrical work and other trades.

Members of the committee are N. M. Williams, R. C. Balfour, H. R. Mahler, Paul Searcy, W. H. Renberg, W. J. Powell, Fred Scott and E. R. Jerger.

INVESTIGATE befo

Georgia First To Support Law Violation-Aid for Vets

By LORRAINE NELSON.

Georgia is fostering the nation's first organized effort to provide rehabilitation outside of prison walls for those of its war veterans who are convicted of law violations.

This was disclosed yesterday by C. Arthur Cheatham, director of the State Veterans' Service Office, sponsor of the program which he said has been in progress secretly for more than a year.

Already, he said, 138 veterans, all convicted law offenders, have been given opportunity to rehabilitate themselves under aegis of well-chosen counselors and program supervisors, and without the fear of a prison record to stigmatize their future role in the community.

George Lewis, personal affairs officer for the State VSO, has directed the program since its inception, Cheatham said.

LEWIS' EXPLANATION

Lewis, explaining the program, its aims, accomplishments and outlook for the future, said the number of Georgia's returned servicemen who have come into conflict with the law has reached alarming proportions. Authorities who deal with the situation, he pointed out, expect the number to spiral when the stream of homecoming veterans becomes heavier.

Many of them are first offenders, it has been noted. Authorities, Lewis said, believe that service-connected injuries to the mind and body are chief causes for such violations.

So that these men and worthy veterans who are more than first offenders can re-educate and retrain themselves for future living, the State VSO set up a rehabilitation program that incorporated individualized training in citizenship and conduct, in a supervised environment, adapted to the needs of each veteran. The program is carried on in what is known as the "re-education center," the location of which will remain undisclosed for protection of the men concerned.

Upon receiving sentence, a veteran who agrees to follow the program is placed on probation, providing a presentence investigation reveals conditions which warrant the benefits of rehabilitation outside of prison.

A medical study is made of the veteran and his court record. By this means, the VSO determines whether the man should first be placed in a hospital for physical or psychiatric treatment, or whether he needs vocational training, rest, a change of environment or a combination of these.

Lewis cited the case of a 17-year-old Marine, convicted of burglary, as an example of what is achieved by the rehabilitation service.

This Marine entered the service at the age of 15. Two years later his leadership was found to be such that he was made a sergeant. Upon his discharge, he found civilian life slightly less exciting than his life with the Marines. To relieve his boredom, he organized a gang of youthful burglars and led them in plundering the neighborhood until police caught up with him.

He was offered benefits of the rehabilitation program. At the center, counselors converted his leadership ability into good citizenship and now he is heading up several student organizations.

Some 20 per cent of the veterans who enter the program are sent to hospitals to recover from battle fatigue and other service-connected mental disorders discovered in the postsentence medical examination.

When he completes his sentence or the probation is revoked or suspended by the court, the veteran is given assistance in getting a job, Lewis said.

Thus far, only one man under this program has been returned to the custody of the court.

Lewis said the Veterans' Administration is co-operating fully in the program and it has requested a full report on the success of the endeavor and its achievements for the purpose of transmitting the idea to other states.

The idea already is being taken up by other states, Lewis pointed out. Veterans' authorities from Tennessee recently came here to study operation of the program in Georgia, he said, and California and Washington now have a similar venture in progress.

RECONVERSION AND NEGRO VETS

The end of the war has come with a suddenness which has caught a war weary and peace yearning world unready for many anticipated problems and many others it could not have anticipated. Among those who will experience difficulty in making adjustment to the situations which reconversion brings, will be the Negro veteran. His disillusionments will be tremendous, and will impose the great obligation of guidance upon Negro leadership, and will require a sincere effort on the part of employers and those in charge of veterans' affairs to deal justly with Negro veterans. Already Negro veterans are being confronted with treatment that ignores and repudiates the promises that were made to the men when they went into the armed services. For instance, Negroes are being deprived of the right to make use of the period between discharge and seeking a job. Some have been charged with loitering, others have been denied the right to enter jobs for which their war training has qualified them, and attempts have been made to force them to take other jobs for smaller pay. It is, to say the least, disappointing that old patterns of radministering war agencies are being followed in dealing with Negro veterans. Of course, it is true that some Negro soldiers will fail to receive just consideration because they are ignorant of the benefits they are entitled to and conscienceless administrators will take advantage of their ignorance. This situation offers an opportunity for the setting up of committees, similar to the advisory committee that helped draftees to make out their questionaires in the early days of the war. Such committees can render a fine service to colored veterans. Under the state set up, this is about the only chance Negroes will have to serve their returned veterans, even if "Negroes Succeed in Georgia" does say Negroes succeed in Georgia.

Hospitalization To Be Discussed Here Today

Veterans of World War I and II and citizens who are interested in the problems of Negro veterans have been called to a conference at the USO Service Men's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, SW, tonight at 7 o'clock.

The conference, called by Mr. Charles W. Greenlea, USO director and Charles Milton, commander of the Georgia Veterans League Inc., comes from repeated criticisms and protests from Negro veterans that present hospital facilities in the Southeast are inadequate to meet the growing needs.

The Georgia Veterans League in a public statement last week, charged that Negro veterans are deliberately shunted away from Base Hospital Number 48 in Atlanta, and that the Atlanta hospital accepted only emergency cases and placed these Negro men in the basement. Th League statement also said that although many men praise the treatment given them at the all Negro hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, that usually the waiting list was so long that it takes them six months to get into the hospital.

Mr. Greenlea stated that the purpose of tonight's conference is to "discuss the whole question of hospitalization and means of alleviating the situation." He said that some months ago, the Federal Government earmarked five hundred million dollars to the Veterans Administration to be used specifically for the construction of new hospitals in areas where needed.

In a letter inviting veterans and Atlanta citizens to the conference tonight, Mr. Gerenlea and Mr. Milton stated that they believe

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

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Atlantans Told Hospital Needs Of Returning Vets

In view of the fact that $500,000-000 is to be expended for hospitals in areas where they are most needed, veterans and citizens met at the USO on Wednesday evening to discuss and study means of providing care for our disabled veterans in this area.

Presiding was Mr. Charles Milton, veteran of World War II, who was hospitalized in New Guinea, who related his experience of questioning men in the hospital as to what the government owed them. Invariably the answer include medical care.

General Omar Bradley, slated to speak at the meeting, had to cancel his engagement at the last moment, but Dr. Dibble, head of Veterans' Bureau at Tuskegee and Dr. McAllister of Hospital 48 were present.

Dr. Dibble gave a very interesting account of the facilities offered veterans in the nation. He told of the establishment of the Tuskegee unit, which was an outgrowth of World War I, extending to Negro physicians for the first time an opportunity to work with the federal government. "Millions of our boys will be coming back to us soon," he said, "and many of them will return with broken bodies and minds. The shaping of policies will rest with organizations such as this."

He enumerated the hospitals operating for veterans, stating that all made some provisions for Negroes. These hospitals are found in Oteen, N. C., Lake City, Fla. Roanoke, Va.; Waco, Texas; Columbia, S. C., Alexandria, La., Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Kecough ton, Va. He pointed out that there had been a reorganization in the Veteran's Administration and that there were now 13 corps areas. He expressed a bright outlook for the veterans with regards to improvements.

Speaking for the veterans was Mr. Russell Carter, veteran of World War II, and at present law student at Harvard, who gave a brief summary of the necessities improved facilities for veterans. He stated that of the total appropriation that 25% of it is to be spent in the southern states. He pointed out the inadequate facilities in our own city by illustrating the condition at 48 Hospital, which offers only 2 of its 320 beds for Negroes. "Of the returning vet-

(Continued on page 6, col. 4)

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LAWS OF ILLINOIS

AFFECTING

The Veterans of All Wars
and Kindred Organizations

February 1, 1944

Compiled by
EDWARD J. HUGHES
SECRETARY OF STATE

[Printed by authority of the State of Illinois]

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July 1, 1945

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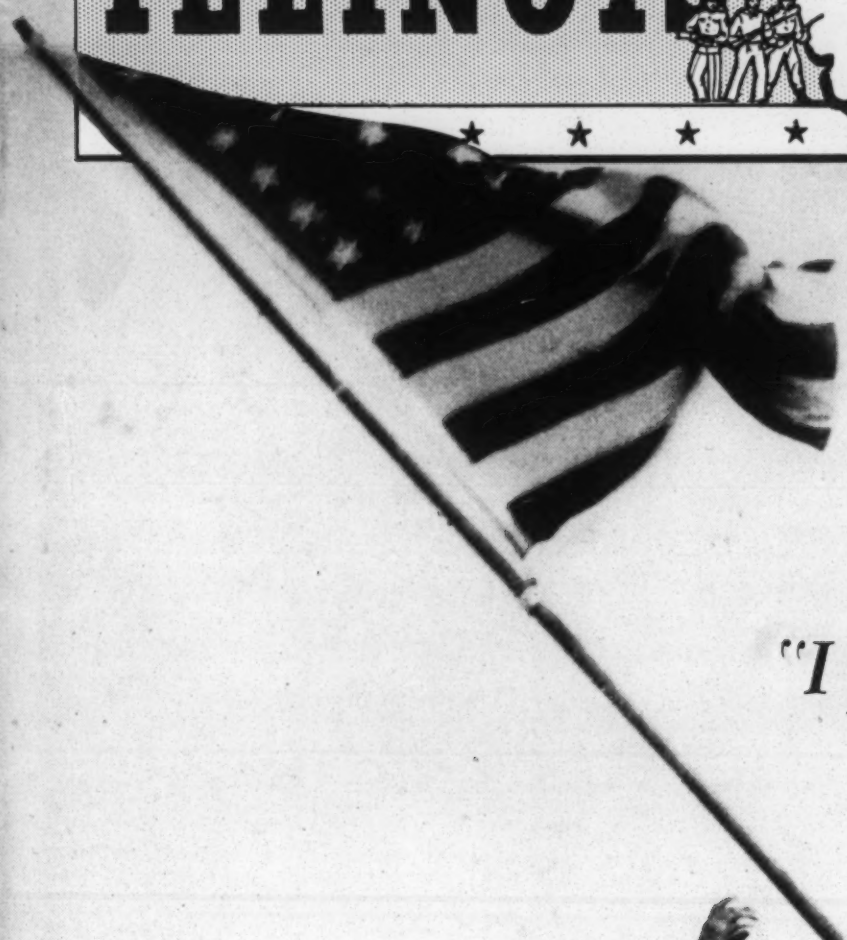
ILLINOIS MOBILIZES

July 1, 1945



"I pledge allegiance to the Flag . . ."

Illinois Mobilizes for Rehabilitation (see page 2)

GREEN NAMES ILLINOIS VETERANS COMMISSION

RINGLEY HEADS VET BODY; BRADNEY ADMINISTRATOR

Illinois, maintaining leadership in the rehabilitation and employment of veterans (*see box at lower right of this page*), just as she has consistently maintained leadership in the war effort, has mobilized all her resources for this gigantic task—the task of human reconversion.

Acting on the recommendation of Gov. Dwight H. Green, the 64th General Assembly created the Illinois Veterans Commission (IVC), a three-man, non-partisan, permanent body. Terms run for six years except that in the case of the first three appointments the terms are staggered so one member of IVC will be appointed each two years hereafter.

Members of IVC must be veterans of World War I or II, no more than two of them may belong to any one political party, and they serve without pay, except that they receive $25 per day when on IVC business.

Governor Green promptly signed the bill. He then appointed the following veterans to be members of IVC and the Senate immediately confirmed them:

James P. Ringley of Chicago, Chairman, term ending July 1, 1947.

John A. Stelle of McLeansboro, term ending July 1, 1949.

Telfer MacArthur of Libertyville, term ending July 1, 1951.

The Governor also appointed an Administrator and two Assistant Administrators, all of whom, under the act, must be veterans of World War I or II, and the Senate promptly confirmed them. They are:

Administrator, Homer G. Bradney of Jacksonville.

Assistant Administrators, Leonard W. Esper of Springfield and Ralph S. Grider of Chicago.

(See story on page 3 for thumbnail sketches of IVC Commissioners and Administrators.)

IVC will take over, expand and improve the veterans' service that has been performed by the Governor's Committee on Veterans' Rehabilitation and Employment, which was created by Executive Order of Governor Green, Feb. 9, 1943, and which has prepared a firm foundation for the task ahead.

To enable IVC properly to perform this task, the General Assembly appropriated $2,801,960 for the biennium July 1, 1945 - June 30, 1947.

This will enable IVC to maintain and staff a headquarters in Springfield, a headquarters branch in Chicago, at least one Illinois Veterans Service Office in every county of the State, and Field Supervisors to oversee the work of the Illinois Veterans Service Officers (IVSOs.)

The Governor's Committee already has established 112 county offices, of which 11 are in Cook County. The total of these offices eventually will be expanded probably to 120.

Thus, no Illinois veteran, or his dependents, need go beyond his county line to learn his rights as a veteran, the benefits and services to which he is entitled, and to receive help in obtaining them—quickly and with one-stop service.

These include advice and assistance in connection with compensation for disabilities, jobs, readjustment allowances or unemployment compensation, education, vocational training or rehabilitation, government guaranteed loans for homes, businesses or farms, insurance, medical attention, rehabilitation of those suffering from nervous disorders, mental care, or any other problems of veterans.

1,250,000 Veterans

IVC thus is prepared to serve quickly and efficiently approximately a million and a quarter veterns. There are about 300,000 World War I veterans in the State, and we already have given some 950,000 men and women to the service of the Nation in World War II. Of the latter, more than 100,000 have been discharged and returned to Illinois.

The men who will have direct contact with these veterans are the IVSOs, all of them, under the recently passed act, themselves veterans of World War I or II. Of those already appointed, several are veterans of both wars.

Governor Green, Chairman Ringley, the other IVC Commissioners and Administrator Bradney have "laid down the law" to IVSOs in this important respect:

"IVC thinks, and you are to

(Continued on Page 3)

ILLINOIS MOBILIZES Photo

IT'S ALL YOURS, VETERAN—Governor Green signs the bill, passed by the 64th General Assembly upon his recommendation, creating the Illinois Veterans Commission while four residents of the State who are serving their country in World War II watch with approval. They are (left to right) Marine Sgt. C. R. Galbreath of Oakland, veteran of three major battles in the South Pacific, including Guadalcanal; WAC Corp. Mildred Dunn of Springfield; S/Sgt. James Trotter of Riverton, on furlough after completing his missions as a tail gunner on a B-17 in the European theater, and Water Tender 3/c Al Bretz of Springfield, a survivor of the carrier Franklin.

Press Association, Inc.

THE COVER—Probably every American, and certainly every reader of ILLINOIS MOBILIZES, is familiar with this famous photo of the Iwo Jima flag raising on Mt. Surabachi. It is an especially fitting cover for ILLINOIS MOBILIZES, dedicated as it is to the service of our veterans and the dependents of their fallen comrades whose pledge of allegiance to the flag was sealed in their blood.

ILLINOIS FIRST AGAIN, SAYS WAR COLLEGE

High praise for Illinois' program of veterans' assistance has come from the Information, Education and Orientation Office of the Army War College in Washington.

S/Sgt. Jules A. Holub, Chief of Section, has written to Homer G. Bradney, IVC Administrator, as follows:

"You may be interested to know that, in my opinion, the Illinois program for veterans looks like the most efficient and thorough of all that I have reviewed. To date, 35 of the 48 states have answered my request for information concerning veteran plans. My congratulations to the (Governor's) Committee for their fine work.

"Particularly interesting is the pamphlet entitled "It's All Yours, Veteran." If these are available for distribution, I could very well use about 200 of them."

VETS' WORK GOES TO IVC

(Continued from Page 2)

think, not in terms of assisting 300,000 World War I veterans and 1,000,000 World War II veterans, but in terms of the problems of the individual veteran who comes to you for assistance. All the talk about helping a million Illinois veterans doesn't mean a thing. The important thing is to serve, efficiently and quickly, the veteran sitting across the desk from you. After you have served all of them, IVC will have served more than a million veterans."

"Before we are through," Administrator Bradney said, "virtually every man and woman who returns to Illinois from service in World War II will have some problem, big or little, with which he or she will want assistance."

TELFER MAC ARTHUR

ILLINOIS MOBILIZES Photo

RALPH S. GRIDER

JAMES P. RINGLEY

Tells Who's Who in IVC Setup

James P. Ringley of Chicago, Chairman of IVC, was a buck Private in World War I but he has risen high in the ranks of veterans since that day more than 25 years ago when he was mustered out of the 7th Infantry, with which he had served for one and one-half years at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., Springfield, Mass., and Ft. Meade, Md.

Chairman Ringley will be on familiar ground in his new post, the result of serving as Vice Chairman of the Governor's Committee on Veterans' Rehabilitation and Employment the past two and one-half years, and of long years before that in advancing the cause of veterans.

Fought for GI Bill

Past State Commander of The American Legion and former National Committeeman from the Department of Illinois, Chairman Ringley was one of those who spearheaded the fight to get the GI Bill of Rights through Congress. He is an executive of the Commonwealth Edison Company.

John A. Stelle of McLeansboro, member of IVC, enlisted in the Army as a private May 26, 1942, shortly thereafter was made Corporal, and seven months and three days after he enlisted was commissioned Lieutenant. His next important stop was Arzew, North Africa, where he was assigned to the 9th Infantry Division.

Lieutenant Stelle was in the battle of Tunisia, the capture of Bizerte, Sicilian invasion, then to England for European invasion training, during which time he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and finally to Normandy on D-Day plus six. He fought in the battle of Cherbourg and was wounded in the St. Lo break-through.

Son of former Gov. John Stelle, the Lieutenant holds the European theater ribbon with four battle stars, the Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman's Badge, and Presidential Unit Citation for his battalion's action at Cherbourg. He has 114 discharge points.

Telfer MacArthur of Libertyville, member of IVC, twice has answered his country's call to arms, first in World War I, when he served as an Intelligence Officer, and again in World War II, when he was ordered into active duty as a Major in June, 1943.

At Supreme Headquarters

Among other assignments he served overseas as a member of the Special Staff of the Supreme Headquarters in the European Theater of Operations from November 1943 until June 1944. Upon his retirement from active duty in September 1944, he was appointed Consultant to the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, from which assignment he retired June 30.

Commissioner MacArthur is publisher of weekly newspapers in

Herbert Georg Studio

HOMER G. BRADNEY

north and west Cook County suburban towns; President of Roto-Color, Inc., printers of St. Charles, and President of Associated Color Printers, Inc., Chicago.

Homer G. Bradney of Jacksonville, Administrator of IVC, has a vast knowledge of veterans and their problems, obtained by more than 20 years' service in their behalf. A great part of that time, as a member of the State's Division of Veterans' Service, he was in charge of affairs of veterans in Jacksonville State Hospital.

Son Now in Service

A veteran of World War I, Administrator Bradney was a Private attached to Headquarters, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. He has a son, Robert E., who was wounded while advancing with General Patton's army in France, but who has recovered and now is back with his outfit.

Leonard W. Esper of Springfield,

JOHN A. STELLE

Assistant Administrator of IVC, served overseas as a Corporal with Battery A, 327th Field Artillery, 27 years ago, and today Leonard Jr. is covering some of the same ground in Europe that his father covered in World War I.

Ever since he completed 18 months in service, of which six were spent overseas, "Doc" Esper, as he is known to thousands of veterans, has been working in their behalf.

Past Commander

He is Immediate Past Commander of The American Legion, Department of Illinois.

Ralph S. Grider of Chicago, Assistant Administrator, is another of IVC's executive group who served in World War I and has a son in World War II. Father was a Coxswain 2/c, who served for two and one-half years at Great Lakes, Long Island and Philadelphia. Son Gordon L., a Coast Guardsman, spent two years in Alaska and now is assigned to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

LEONARD W. ESPER

An Illinois Marine Gives the Answers to—

'WHY DO WE FIGHT?' AND 'WHAT DO WE WANT?'

(Half a dozen famous war correspondents have attempted to give readers of ILLINOIS MOBILIZES *the answers to these questions—"What are our men fighting for?" and "What do they want when they come home?" This month we give you the answers by a combat correspondent, that development of World War II, a fighter-writer, who carries a gun in one hand, a typewriter in the other, but who, as a member of a fire power unit, is a fighting man first and foremost and never lets his war reporting interfere with killing Japs. After nearly two years in the Pacific, during which he took part in several major campaigns, the author returned home for medical attention and now is attached to the Public-Relations Section, Central Procurement Division. This article was written while he was hospitalized.)*

By T/SGT. WARD WALKER

Combat Correspondent, United States Marine Corps Reserve

(The views expressed in this article are those of the author. He does not presume to speak for the Navy Department, the Marine Corps, or for ILLINOIS MOBILIZES.)

THE Jap machine gun probed the thin line of marines advancing up the slope of X-Ray Ridge, Guam. One marine was hit, his arm shattered. The squad took cover in the lee of a rock.

It was hot under the mid-afternoon sun, so hot the heat seemed to come from the red clay of the earth as well as from the sun. A slight breeze sucked the moisture out of scrub plants and men alike. It was D-day, July 21, 1944.

A kid from downstate Illinois slipped off his pack, pushed his helmet off his sweating, clay-streaked face. He was panting hard from the two-mile climb and perhaps from fear . . . a premonitory fear, for I believe he'd already made his decision.

While the corpsman worked on the shattered arm of the Leatherneck, the rest of the squad talked it over. Their problem, simply, was this: One Jap machine gun had

Exclusive- for ILLINOIS MOBILIZES

to be knocked out and quickly, for to the right and left the Marine line was advancing and it must not be flanked. But first the gun, firing from a concealed cave, had to be spotted.

They discussed it as though they were deciding where to go after the Junior Prom—and most of them should have been deciding some such problem, for of the 13 men, 10 were 17, 18 or 19 years old.

The lad from downstate Illinois settled it quickly.

"Wait 'til I finish this smoke," he said, his voice a little dry. "And I'll run for it. You guys cover me. We'll nail 'em."

He drew deep on his cigarette and leaned back against the rock. His thin face—a little white now that the die had been cast—was calm. His long black hair had slipped from the sweatband, hung nearly to his eyes—dark intelligent eyes.

For an instant he watched the corpsmen working on the mangled arm. The wounded kid groaned a little as the raw bone ends ground together. The lad from Illinois shivered and looked away. In the harbor below were hundreds of small boats, looking from this height like crazy water bugs as they raced from the transports to the beach and back again.

Hunt for Targets

Battlewagons were thundering broadside after broadside, the ton-projectiles rumbling overhead toward the Japs. Enemy mortars, just over the crest, were coughing. The shells were exploding on the beach, cutting down the marines still wading ashore over the reef.

Like angry hornets the carrier-based planes of the Navy swarmed overhead, hunting for targets. Ten planes spotted something just ahead. First they strafed, their heavy machine guns sounding like ripping silk. Then they struck with their bombs and it was as though a giant were shaking the earth, dishrag fashion.

No Heroics, No Farewells

The kid drew on the stub of his cigarette, almost burned his fingers. He looked at it for an instant, then smiled and threw it away. There were no heroics, no farewells, not even a handshake with these comrades he'd trained and fought with.

He checked his rifle, blew some dirt off the bolt.

"Let's go," he said, rolling to a crouching position.

• Official U. S. Marine Corps Photo

COMBAT CORRESPONDENT—T/Sgt. Ward Walker got his training for the correspondent part of his job in Chicago's City News Bureau and on the Chicago Tribune, and for the combat end he was trained at San Diego. His record thereafter: assigned to Tutuila, American Samoa, with a Marine defense battalion in March, 1943. Saw duty in Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, New Guinea, and Brisbane, Australia. Joined 1st Marine Division at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, in February, 1944. After that action was assigned to 3rd Marine Division for recapture of Guam. In August, 1944, returned to 1st Division for campaign of Peleliu in the Palau Islands. Early this year Sgt. Walker returned to Chicago with, among other things, a serious case of amoebic dysentery contracted in the Pacific war area.

What was he thinking as he crouched there, ready to jump into a chasm of pain, death?

What kind of an America did he want?

What kind of a world?

Why was he fighting? For what?

The kid from downstate Illinois will never be able to answer those questions. Covered by automatic riflemen, he charged up the mountainside, a pitifully gallant decoy. The Jap machine gun stuttered briefly. He fell—shot through the stomach, the groin and both legs.

But the riflemen had spotted the enemy position and silenced it. The squad could move ahead in a drive that carried them over the thousand foot crest. The kid seemed content with that. He even joked about his wounds.

"Hell, I'll beat you mugs home now," he said. His voice broke and he sighed as the pain washed over him. But . . . "I'll see you all in Frisco."

He died the next day aboard ship.

Each Asks Himself "Why?"

He and thousands like him, the grinning, gutty lads that *are* America, have fought and died on every front in the world. And each one of them, some place along the line, had to ask himself "Why?" and arrive at a satisfactory answer.

What is that answer?

I can answer for myself, one enlisted man in the Marine Corps.

(Continued on Page 5)

TELLS WHY THEY FIGHT

(Continued from Page 4)

I can give you my impression of the answers the other men have buried in their minds—the men I lived, worked and fought with.

But before I do, let me emphasize that I realize it is a ticklish question, this speaking for other men's thoughts. I do it only because I resent the picture of the American fighting man that has been drawn for the folks at home by men who should know better.

Form Snap Judgments

Some of the correspondents have formed snap judgments. One said he guessed the war was being fought by Americans for "letters and pictures from home." Another said flatly that Americans don't know why they are fighting. Still another said the Yanks are fighting and dying for the "corner drug store, hamburgers and malted milks."

The picture, then, is of a confused, slightly stupid soldier or marine, totally unaware of world politics, fighting for (1) his mail from home, (2) the corner drug store, (3) because he's told to. Or, possibly, (4) $50 a month?

Somehow I can't fit the kid from downstate Illinois, or any of the men I've met, into that picture. True, most of them are eager for their mail, all of them want to get home—the sooner the better—most of them like hamburgers and malted milks.

But to say these things are what they're fighting for is like saying you go to church because you like the taste of communion wine.

I've watched these men under every conceivable stress. I've learned to respect them all and love some of them. I've talked and listened to them in "bull" sessions from Samoa to Peleliu. I've acted as their Beatrice Fairfax, their Mr. Anthony, for my 28 years made me an old man to most of them.

Girls, Girls, and—Girls

Because I respect them there is a temptation in me to whitewash them, to try to picture them as politically and sociologically alert, to credit them with intelligence equal to their gallantry. I wish I could.

Actually, most of their bull sessions deal with girls, food, the last blitz, girls, the lousy sergeant, girls, when are we going home? and girls.

They're unreasonably content—even as you are—to let "the government" figure out the intricacies of foreign diplomacy. They aren't articulate, most of them. They shy at their emotions, use unprintable words whenever their vocabularies fall short.

But there is a vast difference between them and their fathers who fought in France and then came home to forget about it.

These lads know the world will never be safe for democracy until the whole world *is* a democracy, with all peoples sharing in it.

Official U. S. Marine Corps Photo

WALKER ON GUAM

"The Illinois kid's voice was a little dry."

You don't have to tell a marine charging into a Jap machine gun on Guam, or a soldier advancing through Germany, that the American system of law, of order, is threatened. He knows that, knows it will always be threatened until the world is some day organized.

This war, then, is simply a battle between the American type of order and the German-Jap system of order: government of, by and for the people, or government "on" the people.

They've become aware that this is an unorganized world, a world without law, a world in which any nation can embark on an outlaw career without breaking a solitary law of man.

Fear New Outlaws

They know this present struggle will knock down the three outlaws of this generation: Italy, Germany and Japan. They know that other outlaws will rise unless America and her Allies act.

Even though they haven't reasoned it out to the ultimate conclusion, they are ready for political and diplomatic leadership that can lead the world toward an era in which there is no war.

Perhaps this will illustrate.

A tough marine sergeant who won the Silver Star for stopping a company of Japs at Guadalcanal with a machine gun, came into our tent for a bull session one night at New Britain.

"You're crazy," he said in his tactful way. "There'll always be war as long as there are people."

"Then why are you fighting?" I asked.

"Well, to protect America."

"From what?"

"Well, for blank-blank-blank!" he roared, impatiently. "From the Japs and the Germans, naturally."

"Why are they fighting us?"

Thinks Our Way Is Best

"Hell, they want to run things," he said.

"And you don't want them to?"

"Hell, no!"

"Do you want America to run things?"

"Well, it's better our way than theirs," he admitted.

Willy nilly, it has become apparent that someone has to run this world, even as someone has to run every town, city, state and nation. The men I met know that the world has shrunk physically, politically and economically. They are aware that no person and no nation can move away from the earth and set up housekeeping on another planet.

And they believe that a world government constructed by America and her Allies is infinitely preferable to one fashioned by the Germans and the Japs.

Every American I've met, on battlefield or in pub, has a deep-seated belief in the Bill of Rights, in the personal liberty it affords. Those I've talked to at length believe the Bill of Rights should be the No. 1 plank of a world constitution.

By all of this I don't mean that the man now on the battlefields is going to come home and lobby for "One World" or "Union Now."

He's Sick of War

It is simply that his stomach is full of war, his mind is tired of the struggle to keep its reason in the midst of high explosive. He is tired of the stink of death, of killing little men who wanted to live as he wanted to live.

War has lost its meaning. No one can profit by it. New techniques of slaughter promise that the next one will be a heller. And he knows that as long as mighty nations settle their disputes with his flesh and blood, his Bill of Rights is a mockery.

(Continued on Page 13)

TWINS OF FALLEN WAR II VET GET FIRST SCHOOL AID

Twin sons of a Major in the Army Medical Corps, who died in Buna, New Guinea, while in the service of his country, are the first Illinois children to receive school aid under a law which provides educational benefits for the children of World War II men and women who die in service or as a result of a disability incurred in service.

The twins are Giles Warren and John Leonard Day of Chicago, sons of the late Maj. Lemuel E. Day. The boys, who are 16, live with their mother.

Receive $150 a Year

They will receive $150 a year each, payable for matriculation and tuition fees, board and room, or books and supplies, under an act of the General Assembly which provides this benefit for eligible children. They must be between the ages of 16 and 22, and have lived in the State one year before application is made.

The act, originally approved 10 years ago for the children of World War I veterans, was amended later to include children of War II men and women who die in service or as a result of disability incurred in service. It is administered by the Department of Registration and Education, of which Frank G. Thompson is Director.

Daughter Ineligible

Mrs. Day applied to IVC for the benefits in behalf of the twins and her daughter, 18, a college student outside the State. The daughter's application was rejected when Director Thompson's Department, after a conference with the Attorney General, adopted a rule that it would not approve applications unless the applicant attended a school situated in Illinois.

The applications of the twins, who will be high school seniors this fall, were approved. They plan to go to college, probably the University of Illinois, in 1946, to study medicine "to carry on the fine heritage their father left them," in the words of Mrs. Day.

Persons entitled to this benefit and desiring to avail themselves of it should apply to the IVSO in their county. He will assist in filling out applications and preparing other documentary evidence and will follow through with the application in cooperation with the Department of Registration and Education.

Application may be made direct to the Department of Registration and Education, but the time and effort of applicants and of those trying to serve them will be saved by making application through the county IVSO.

School Aid Group

Frank G. Thompson, Director of the Department of Registration and Education, which administers the State educational aid act for children of World War II veterans, has appointed an Advisory Committee on rules and regulations and to assist in administration of the act. The Committee members are Director Thompson, Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Homer G. Bradney, Administrator of IVC.

ILLINOIS MOBILIZES Photo

JOHN LEONARD AND GILES WARREN DAY

The twins were first.

VETS TO GET POLICE JOBS

Acting on Governor Green's recommendation, the General Assembly enacted a bill authorizing an increase in the size of the Illinois State Police Force from 350 to 500 men, the additional 150 patrolmen to be veterans of World War II. The increase, Governor Green said, would help to correct a condition under which the State Police Force has been "seriously under-manned in recent years."

The Governor also said in pointing out the need for an increase in the size of the Force:

Expanded Activities

"The State Highway Police Force was limited by law in 1933 to 350 men. Conditions today are radically different. The same Force must now patrol approximately 2,500 more miles of State highways, and the activities of the Force have been greatly expanded by the use of radio and other modern police techniques.

"Our Police Force has been seriously under-manned in recent years, and we know that the end of the war is going to bring a tremendous increase in highway traffic of all kinds.

For War II Vets Only

"In effect Illinois has little more than an average of one State Patrolman per county at a given hour of the day or night, and our total personnel is far below that of other major states with lower highway mileage.

"The bill would provide that only honorably discharged veterans of World War II would be eligible for the additional appointments."

Jobless Ill. Vets Get $858,686

An estimated 7,930 Illinois men and women veterans of World War II have received $858,686 in readjustment allowances, the equivalent of unemployment compensation, since the GI Bill of Rights became effective last September, Robert L. Gordon, State Director of Labor, reported to Governor Green.

A total of 43,548 weekly checks were issued in the 10 months up to July 1, Director Gordon said. More that 125,000 Illinois veterans had returned to civilian life by that date, he said.

Two hundred twenty-seven veterans who are self employed have received benefits amounting to $28,842. Self employed veterans may receive the difference between their net income and $100 a month if their income is less than $100.

Industrial Medicine Committee
SERVING VETERANS AND EMPLOYERS

A Committee on Industrial Medicine to serve both veterans entering or returning to industry, especially the handicapped, and the industries that will supply them with jobs has been appointed by Governor Green.

The Committee, whose members will serve as an advisory group to IVC, is headed by Dr. H. A. Vonachen of Peoria, General Medical Director of Caterpillar Tractor Co., who has been a leader in organizing the Peoria Plan for Human Rehabilitation, of which he is a director.

Other members of the Committee, all of whom are volunteers serving without pay, are:

Dr. Everett P. Coleman of Canton, President of the Illinois State Medical Society.

Dr. Donald Funk of Springfield, President of the Sangamo Electric Company.

Labor Represented

John W. Hill of Peoria, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Dr. Edward Holmblad of Chicago.

Oscar C. Klug of East St. Louis.

Dr. John Beverly Moore of Benton.

Dr. Arthur T. G. Remmert of Chicago, Zone Surgeon of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

Dr. Maurice P. Rogers of Rockford.

Hon. Edward J. Schneidman, Mayor of Quincy.

James Devlin of John Deere & Company, Moline.

DR. ARTHUR T. G. REMMERT

Dr. David Slight of Chicago, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Chicago.

"It is my opinion," Dr. Vonachen said, "that this Committee could be especially valuable in an educational program inasmuch as it has for a purpose the bringing to industry and labor of the facts concerning the health program of the veteran as well as jobs for those who are handicapped."

The balanced weight of the Committee, with medicine, labor, industry and government represented, and the high positions occupied by the members, indicates that Dr. Vonachen's program will be realized.

Much Already Accomplished

Further, what it is hoped to accomplish for handicapped veterans in industry throughout Illinois already has been accomplished for veterans and non-veterans in some Illinois industries and, to some extent, in Illinois cities.

The program is based on the premise that "a physical handicap is a difference, possessed by some persons, which, though limiting physically, need not limit vocationally."

JOHN W. HILL

Acting on this premise, Illinois has assumed leadership among the states in solving the problem of human rehabilitation. The problem probably has been solved in greatest degree in Peoria, where a group of civic minded citizens put into effect the Peoria Plan for Human Rehabilitation.

For his part in developing the Peoria Plan, Dr. Vonachen has received the Knudsen Award, highest in the field of industrial medicine. The Plan is a coordinated effort of industry, business and social agencies to provide employment and return disabled or handicapped persons to a life as nearly normal as possible.

First the Governor's Committee on Veterans' Rehabilitation and Employment, and now IVC, have stressed that all veterans' service is essentially a communiy problem. The Peoria Plan makes the same

DR. EVERETT P. COLEMAN

assumption, as seen in the following words from an outline of the Plan:

"The problem of returning the individual handicapped through military service, accident or illness to a life as nearly normal as possible is here recognized as an inevitable community responsibility."

To enable communities to fulfill this responsibility, IVC places at their disposal the experience and advice of the Committee on Industrial Medicine.

DR. H. A. VONACHEN

State Swells 7th Bond Drive

The State of Illinois purchased $80,000,000 of United States certificates of indebtedness as a subscription to the 7th war loan drive, it was announced by Governor Green and State Treasurer Conrad F. Becker.

Illinois law authorizes the Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State funds in U. S. government securities which mature in not more than one year.

Approximately $110,000,000 of State money now is invested in Federal securities.

State Jobs Eyed by Fighters

Servicemen in Okinawa, Iwo Jima, the Aleutians, Alaska, Italy, England, France, Germany, and India, and from all parts of this country are writing to the Illinois Civil Service Commission for information about postwar jobs, Robert L. Hunter, President of the Commission, reported to Governor Green.

The Commission explains the advantages afforded veterans by State employment, such as absolute preference in examinations; military leave with right to return to former job, or if that has been abolished, to similar employment, extension of eligibility during their service in the Armed Forces; war-duration appointments since 1943 to create an employment pool for returning veterans; and abolition of minimum educational requirements to enable veterans to substitute experience for formal education.

Surveying State Jobs

The Commission is also surveying all State jobs to determine which can be adequately performed by partially disabled veterans, and has already established a Statewide in-service training program for State employees, so that men and women whose education was interrupted by their war service can prepare for advancement while they work.

More than 1,521 employees of the State of Illinois are on military leave while serving in the Armed Forces. Within three months from their honorable discharge from military service they are entitled to reinstatement to their former position, or if that position has been abolished, to a similar position.

Out of the Armed Forces

AND BACK INTO CIVILIAN LIFE

When a veteran walks into an organization, public or private, that has been set up to serve veterans, he usually does so because he cannot help himself in his particular situation, or because the organization should be better equipped and prepared than the veteran to solve his problems, or because he himself is not certain of either his problem or its solution.

At such a time the veteran needs courteous attention, prompt service, and efficient handling of the contact work and paper work involved in his particular case. And these — courteous attention, prompt service, and efficient handling of his case — are what IVC attempts to give him. These are what IVC must give him if Illinois is to remain first among the states in veterans' rehabilitation and employment.

On these pages is a picture story of what occurs when a veteran walks into the Chicago branch headquarters of IVC. The same story would apply in varying degree in the Springfield headquarters or any IVC county office.

Every veteran who comes to IVC is regarded as an individual human being with an individual's problems. He is not a number. But his case has to have a number and a file. And with good reason. For 20 years from the day he first visited IVC, he or his heirs can return and find a file with everything concerning the veteran. This may be invaluable material in prosecuting claims.

1. The file of every veteran who has been in the Chicago office of IVC is in the steel cabinets from which Virginia Dahly, Secretary to the Assistant Administrator, is taking all papers in the case of—

2. William McCune (standing), who is being interviewed by Service Officer Harry L. Jansen. Veteran McCune wanted a refresher course in electricity, a job, and a claim filed for disability payments. Mr. Jansen, a War I veteran, talks the language of Mr. McCune, a War II veteran. So do all IVC Service Officers because all are veterans. These two veterans got along famously and by the time Veteran McCune left the office his needs and wants were in process of being supplied—quickly.

3. Problems of the day are discussed by Ralph S. Grider (right), Assistant Administrator, and (left to right) Service Officers Jansen, Emmett J. Grady and Millard A. Rauhoff.

4. Edward J. Greenspan (facing camera), who was a 1st Lieutenant not long before this photo was taken, gives Mr. Grady information necessary to the filing of a disability compensation claim, and tells him the kind of employment he is seeking.

5. Lawrence Kerrick (left), who was a paratrooper overseas, wants to study Diesel engineering or tool and die making. Service Officer Millard A. Rauhoff tells him about the possibilities in an earn-as-you-learn job while accomplishing his purpose.

6. At the reception desk LaVerne Passarella learns that Salvatore Bevilacqua (left) is interested in completing his education and wants to file a disability compensation claim, and Jeff D. Fletcher believes he is in need of hospitalization. After obtaining this information the receptionist quickly referred the veterans to Service Officers, who set about meeting the applicants' needs.

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ILLINOIS MOBILIZES Photos

VETS' GROUPS, FINANCIERS SEEK LESS LOAN RED TAPE

A comprehensive program to slash red tape from the loan provisions of the GI Bill of Rights has been prepared by financial experts from throughout the Nation in cooperation with veterans' organizations. Recommendations for remedial legislation have been presented to the Congress, and suggestions for elimination of red tape to VA.

Meanwhile, here in Illinois there is evidence that a substantial number of government guaranteed loans are being made, especially for the purchase of homes.

Nine Home Loans

In the city of Kankakee, for instance, it is reported by William H. Maitland, County IVSO, nine loans for the purchase of homes by veterans were made in a recent short period by one loan association.

Amounts of the loans ranged from $1,050 for a non-modern four-room home to $6,500 for a six and one-half room, two-family modern dwelling. Six of the loans were for $4,800 or more and all were of sufficient amount to enable the nine veterans to purchase homes with no other cash outlay.

4 Percent Interest

Eight of the nine homes for which loans were made are modern. Interest on all loans is at 4 per cent, the principal payable in 20 years.

IVC Service Officers throughout the State are prepared to assist veterans in obtaining loans, as provided in the Bill of Rights, for purchase of homes, farms or businesses, for their improvement, or to stock them, and for payment of delinquent taxes.

IN MEMORIAM—Frank M. Dukes, Jr., of Chicago, who never let his own disability interfere with service to other veterans, is dead and every Illinois veteran has suffered a loss thereby. Mr. Dukes, a Service Officer with the State Division of Veterans Service, was burned to death in his home. A cavalryman in the 1916 Mexican border trouble, Mr. Dukes was thrown from his horse and suffered a spinal injury which forced him to wear braces. He was 47 and has been active in veterans' work for 25 years. He was Commander of Midway Post No. 881, American Legion, at the time of his death.

Vets Are Best
AS CIVILIANS

War veterans, far from constituting a grave problem of readjustment, actually will fit into business and social life better than non-veterans, a survey conducted at Columbia College of Drama and Radio, Chicago, indicates.

In reasoning ability, mental quickness, poise, tactfulness, courtesy and persistence veterans averaged higher than non-veterans. The survey collected reports from Columbia instructors in close touch with 230 veteran and non-veteran male students between the ages of 21 and 25.

Jobs for 11,000 in Treasury

The U. S. Treasury Department, in its drive to corner black market income tax evaders, needs 11,000 new employes immediately and has requested veterans' organizations to help find veterans to fill the jobs.

There are 6,500 Agents' jobs paying $2,600 or $3,200 and requiring experience in accounting, auditing or investigation. Deputy Collector jobs are available at $2,000.

Want 4,500 Clerks

Positions for 4,500 clerks and other employes pay $1,440 and $1,620. There also is overtime for all employes so long as they remain on a 48-hour per week basis.

Special training programs are being set up to aid in qualifying veterans, especially those with disabilities. Illinois veterans should apply to Regional Civil Service Offices in New Post Office Building, Chicago 7, or New Federal Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.

ARTHUR E. CANTY

State A. L. Meets by Token

The Illinois Department of The American Legion will hold not one, but 26 conventions this year.

Plans for the national convention still are in abeyance while national officers confer with ODT officials and other government agencies in Washington.

Illinois' sessions will be "token conventions," it was announced by Commander Arthur E. Canty. They will extend from Aug. 11 to 27, when department officers will be elected.

District Conventions

Each of the department's 25 districts will hold a convention in the central part of the district, Commander Canty said. Even numbered districts' conventions will be held Aug. 11 and 12, odd numbered districts Aug. 18 and 19.

Each post in the State will elect delegates and alternates as usual. By attending district conventions they will cut travel to a minimum in keeping with government restrictions.

The 1945 Commander of each district will be a delegate to the department token convention in Chicago Aug. 25 to 27.

Esper Heads Group

The token convention, which may be a pattern for the national convention, is being held to meet both the constitutional requirement for a State convention and the wartime rulings of the government.

A special Convention Committee, headed by Leonard W. Esper of Springfield, Assistant Administrator of IVC and Past Department Commander, is in charge of arrangements, under which resolutions for the token convention must be submitted to department headquarters by Aug. 1.

OPA AIDS IVC IN VET WORK

IVC, not content to wait until veterans come in seeking assistance, has made it a policy to go to the individual veteran to advise him of his rights and the benefits and services to which he is entitled, and to help him obtain them if he needs any of them.

In an effort to find all veterans who already have come home, IVC sought the cooperation of OPA District Directors, asking that they make available names of veterans who apply for ration books.

Carter Jenkins, District Director at Springfield, was first to respond. He was quickly followed by two of the other three District Directors in Illinois—Robert M. Harper at Moline and James A. Carruther at Peoria.

CARTER JENKINS

Each War Price and Rationing Board under these three District Directors now supplies County IVSOs with the names of veterans.

Lists GI Schools

A comprehensive list of schools which veterans may attend under benefits provided in the GI Bill of Rights has been approved by Vernon L. Nickell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Copies of the list may be obtained from the Superintendent's office.

Credit Men Aid Vets

Advice to veterans planning to go into business for themselves is being given free by members of the Chicago Association of Credit Men through the War Veterans Advisory Committee.

GIVE HANDICAPPED VET OPPORTUNITY, URGES KIRK

SURGEON GENERAL TELLS HOW CIVILIANS CAN HELP

By MAJ. GEN. NORMAN T. KIRK

The Surgeon General of the U. S. Army

(Passed for publication by Review Branch, War Department Bureau of Public Relations)

THE men in our armed forces who call Illinois "home" came from many walks of life. They were drawn from the professions, from business, from schools. Some were leaders in their communities; some were just citizens. But all had at least one thing in common: all were physically fine specimens of manhood. They had to be or the Army wouldn't take them!

They will not all have this in

Exclusive - for ILLINOIS MOBILIZES

common when they return home.

For our armed forces are taking the worst the enemy has to offer. They suffer every type of battle wound and in addition are exposed to every known disease in this global warfare. Already thousands of our soldiers have been discharged as disabled. As many as 30,000 sick and wounded have been evacuated per month from overseas to Army hospitals in this country.

The Medical Department does everything within its power to restore these men in body and mind and spirit. From the time the medical aidman reaches the soldier where he falls (usually within a matter of minutes), all through the efficient chain of evacuation, our wounded are never without skilled medical attention.

Minimize Disabilities

We have fine medical officers—many of them doctors from Illinois communities—who follow our armies into action so they not only save lives, but minimize disabilities by prompt, skilled surgery.

We have other medical officers who are nurses. You will find them assisting the surgical teams in our most forward hospitals — often doing a great deal more than their share because we have been short of nurses.

Best Available

Here at home we have "specialist hospitals" within our big general hospitals. This means that every sick or wounded soldier has the benefit of the most advanced medical technique—the finest specialists, the most modern equipment—in the treatment of his particular injury or illness.

Illinois has three of these hospitals: Vaughn General at Hines specializes in the treatment of medical and psychiatric cases. Mayo General at Galesburg specializes in neurosurgery, vascular cases, neurology, medicine and psychiatry. Gardiner General at Chicago offers general surgery and general medicine.

Since the last war many new weapons have been developed with which to fight for health. Plasma, the sulfa drugs, penicillin . . . And one which is of particular interest to industry and community organizations. It is called "reconditioning," and it aims at returning the disabled soldier to civilian life not only in the best possible physical shape, but with a wholesome, healthy attitude toward life and his responsibilities as a citizen.

Hospital time that used to be spent in idleness and boredom while

MAJ. GEN. NORMAN T. KIRK

convalescing is now utilized by physical, occupational and educational therapy as well as recreation. Individual counselling and group discussions help orient the patient both to his handicap and the civilian world to which he will return.

When discharged, the soldier who has lost an arm or a leg leaves the hospital equipped with an artificial arm or leg which he has learned to use well enough to perform most of the daily tasks of life unaided. He will acquire additional skill with longer practice. If he has lost his hearing, he has learned to "hear" with his eyes and fingers. Whatever his physical handicap he has learned not only his limitations but how to compensate for them.

In addition, the handicapped soldier's aptitudes have been studied and he is given an opportunity when discharged to study a trade or complete his education under the auspices of the Veterans Administration.

Has Much to Offer

When he returns to his home community he definitely has something to offer. As a soldier he has learned the lesson of rigid discipline. He has learned to obey orders. He may have learned to give orders. He may have acquired new skills in the Army, and these skills are convertible to civilian work. At the very least he has matured beyond his years.

Reabsorbing the handicapped veteran into the community, however, will not always be easy. The men and women of Illinois—who were saved from the horrors of war by this very handicapped veteran — must have something to offer him. Not a handout. Not a soft job. But the type of help and guidance that will aid him to readjust and accept the full responsibilities of good citizenship.

That help logically should begin with the family.

The family should realize first of all that a handicapped man doesn't want pity. He does want encouragement and understanding. His loved ones should foster that quality of self-reliance which has been instilled at the hospital—and not allow it to deteriorate by overhelping out of mistaken kindness.

Don't Stare at Him

A little consideration on the part of his fellow townsmen will go a long way toward easing the ex-soldier back into civilian life. He should never be stared at on the street because he bears the scars of war. He doesn't want to be asked prying questions by total strangers —or by his friends, either. There are some things he just doesn't want to talk about. And some that he does. It is only common courtesy to let him be the one to decide.

He wants, and deserves to be, treated like a normal human being socially, drawn into community life, but not forced into it. And he wants, and deserves to be given, an opportunity to use his talents and abilities to earn his livelihood.

After the last war, when even physically able veterans were selling apples on the street corner, the handicapped were considered unemployable. Or they were given jobs which were really handouts.

Now the handicapped are not only considered employable but they are coming to be recognized for what they are: valuable manpower. Last year the Federal-State rehabilitation program put 44,000 disabled men and women to work. Can we do less for our disabled soldiers?

Disabled Vets on Payrolls

Many an Illinois firm already has disabled veterans on its payroll. Some have taken back former employees without regard for their disability. This is mistaken kindness. For the man who has had his nerves shattered in combat may be unable to stand the noise of a factory, but may make an excellent desk worker in a quiet office. Or the man who has led an active outdoor life for years in the Army may be unable to stand the inactivity of an office—but may make an excellent traveling representative.

(Continued on page 12)

COVER HERO—When Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Pantages of Peoria picked up the May issue of ILLINOIS MOBILIZES they were surprised and pleased to see their son silhouetted on the cover. For the young Coast Guardsman pictured standing reverently beside the grave of a fallen comrade on an atoll in the Pacific was Yeoman 2/c Louis C. Pantages, 22. After being graduated from Woodruff High School in January 1941, Louis worked as a bookkeeper in the Commercial National Bank until he enlisted in November 1942. After being trained at Government Island, Alameda, Calif., Louis was sent overseas and now is stationed on a South Pacific island.

VET JOB AID PLANS MADE

Problems inherent in a program that will afford full postwar employment, and what must be done to solve them, were discussed by leaders of industry, agriculture and labor at a regional conference in Chicago sponsored by The American Legion National Employment Committee.

Lawrence J. Fenlon of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee, presided. Among the speakers was James P. Ringley, Chairman of IVC.

A Cooperative Effort

"We believe," Chairman Fenlon said, "that with this frank interchange of ideas we will obtain a solid basis for future cooperative effort in solution of this problem. No one organization or group can assure maximum postwar employment and thereby provide proper job opportunities for our fighters upon their return.

"The Legion—the veterans—cannot do this alone. Labor cannot do it, nor can industry, agriculture or government. But, working together as a great team of Americans, in the same spirit we have seen in war production and on the fighting fronts, the Legion believes that we can attain maximum postwar employment within the framework of our American way of life, our American system of free competitive enterprise."

LAWRENCE J. FENLON

Referring to the Legion's goal of 55,000,000 postwar job opportunities, Chairman Fenlon said "the job of attaining this goal starts in the communities."

IVC Chairman Ringley told the conference of the work being done in Illinois under the auspices of State government to insure full employment and pledged IVC to cooperate in all efforts to afford full employment to veterans.

STATE TREASURER FINDS FIRST OF WAR I VETERANS WITH $25,000 DUE

A few weeks ago State Treasurer Conrad F. Becker, who is pictured (above, seated) handing a State warrant to John Patterson, World War I veteran, began a search for 146 War I vets who had been missing for more than 20 years.

The treasury held $24,691.97 belonging to these veterans or their dependents, in amounts from $6.14 to $300. The money represents the deferred compensation payments, usually referred to as a bonus, which was voted to the veterans by the General Assembly in 1922.

Warrants were mailed to these veterans years ago but were not delivered because of faulty addresses. Names of veterans and the amounts due them are listed in a folder which may be obtained by writing to the State Treasurer, Springfield.

Mr. Patterson, who has resided in Florida for some years, noticed the story of Treasurer Becker's search in a Florida newspaper. Then a Chicago friend sent him a newspaper clipping with a list of the names.

He stopped off in Springfield, en route to California, where he will take over a new assignment in the Federal government's intelligence service, to receive his warrant for $86 for 172 days of service.

Treasurer Becker said a number of other veterans have been located and will be given their warrants as soon as proper identification can be made. As with Patterson, most had moved from addresses from which they had made application for the bonus.

Study Vet Bonus

Proposals for the payment of a State bonus to World War II veterans will be studied by the Illinois Veterans Compensation Commission, which was created by the recent General Assembly. The Commission will report to the 65th General Assembly. The Commission will consist of 16 members, five to be appointed by the Governor, five Senators, five Representatives, and the Chairman of the Budgetary Commission.

Kirk's Advice to Civilians

(Continued from page 11)

Selective placement is the answer. This is not alone for huge industries, like the auto industries of Illinois, which maintain extensive personnel departments. Thousands of other Illinois business firms and professional offices, too small to maintain personnel staffs, can also effect good placements. Studies have been made which are available to these employers as guides in analyzing the skills of the handicapped. The approach is no longer negative. It is not, "a man who has lost an arm cannot do this." Instead it is, "what can this *particular* individual who has lost an arm *do?*"

That is a fine step in the right direction. The next step is for community organizations, industrial personnel officers and all who come in contact with handicapped veterans, to use this positive, intelligent approach.

REPORTS ON WAR GRAVES

Identification of America's World War II dead in the European Theater, the Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom, and records of their graves are as nearly perfect as human ingenuity and care can insure.

Mancel Talcott of Waukegan, Chairman of The American Legion National Graves Registration Committee, made this report after he and National Commander Edward N. Scheiberling had returned from a graves inspection trip.

"Everything down to the taking of fingerprints and tooth marks is done to make certain of identification," Chairman Talcott said. "Once this is established, the method of graves registration make error just about impossible."

In cases where families of fallen heroes ask return of bodies after the war, the Committee headed by Mr. Talcott will serve as liaison between the Armed Forces and the families, affording full military honors to the dead on their return.

Little Damage to Graves

Reporting on the six American World War I graves in France, and one in Belgium, that had been in occupied territory for four years, Chairman Talcott said they had been little damaged.

"Shell fire and fragments hit some monuments in the cemeteries that hold 30,000 of our World War I dead," he said, "but the damage is small and easily repaired. The Germans looted caretakers' quarters for blankets, food, and the like, but did no other deliberate damage.

"When our American caretakers were brought home, French American Legionnaires took their places and they were not molested."

Chairman Talcott was enabled to make his inspection tour when Governor Green granted him a leave of absence from his State duties.

MANCEL TALCOTT

Illinois Marine Answers—
'WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?'

(Continued from Page 5)

He would not live in a lawless city, a lawless state, or a lawless nation. And the day is soon to come when he will not live in a lawless world.

No, he will not lobby for it. His own problems will loom big and terrifying before him until they are settled—a job, a wife, children, a home, a car. . .

But he is thinking. And he will follow leaders who are aware that America has an obligation to herself and to the world. To him, each step in the direction of eventual world security will be a right step.

He Doesn't Know

All of that is in the back of his mind. He has read about it, talked about it. Yet when a correspondent, a stranger, steps up to him with his notebook in his hand and asks, "Why are you fighting, Mac?" the odds are the answer is a mumbled "I don't know."

How can he explain in a few words? Try it yourself—why is America fighting?

Some of the men—including me—think it will be possible to establish a world organization, allowing each country the internal liberty now possessed by our states, after this war in, say, 10 years. However, most of them say they believe such an instrument of world sanity is 100 years and two more wars in the future.

But all of them feel that such a program is inevitable, that it will work, sooner or later, and that now is the time to start it. And that's the banner in the back of their minds as they fight.

In the front of his mind, directly under his fear and his wonder whether he'll live and his homesickness, is a large section of thought devoted to his postwar life.

I've watched them in the long boring periods between battles pouring over catalogues, home magazines and the want ads in newspapers, painstakingly marking down the items they hope to buy . . . some day.

One lad I know with some architectural ability drew up plans for his dream home, plans that he mailed to his wife. She started a bank account, got estimates on the building, and all of their money is earmarked for the project. Other marines heard of it and he soon was helping half a dozen men work out their dreams.

Fords Won

Two leathernecks started an argument over the relative merits of the Chevrolet and the Ford. The argument waxed. They stepped into the company street and fought it out. Twenty minutes later the victor helped the vanquished into the tent.

"We've decided on Fords," he said. And by saving their money, they'll have them, too—or Buicks or Chryslers.

A Navy chief petty officer startled me out of my sleepiness during a General Quarters alarm at dawn on the way to Peleliu. We were standing on the bridge, scanning the waters for any sign of the Japs.

"I've definitely decided on Holsteins," he said, to no one in particular. "Damn it, I gave in on the Plymouth Rocks, she can give in on this."

Finally, embarrassed by his outburst, he explained. Shortly after he joined the Navy he and his wife decided that they'd be farmers when the war was over.

Argue By Mail

They subscribed to farm papers, studied department of agriculture bulletins, got into a correspondence with several farmers in the section of Missouri where they wanted to settle.

They started studying types of livestock. They'd been at it more than two years—arguing out the fine points by mail that travelled from six to nine thousand miles—when I met him.

"She wants Herefords but Holsteins are better milkers," he said. "When I wanted White Leghorn chickens, she held out for Plymouth Rocks. Now she's got to give in on the cattle." And he headed below to write his decision.

From Dreams to Farm

Since the couple doesn't even consider purchasing stock until they've the money in the bank, that "misplaced farmer" will probably come ashore on Victory Day and start translating his dreams into a real farm.

In all those postwar dreams, the so-called GI Bill of Rights plays a large part. Hundreds of the men I knew were studying correspondence courses, readying themselves to continue schooling under the provisions of the act.

Others are dreaming of floating small businesses of their own with government loans. And as I mentioned, many are thinking of their homes which they can finance with government help.

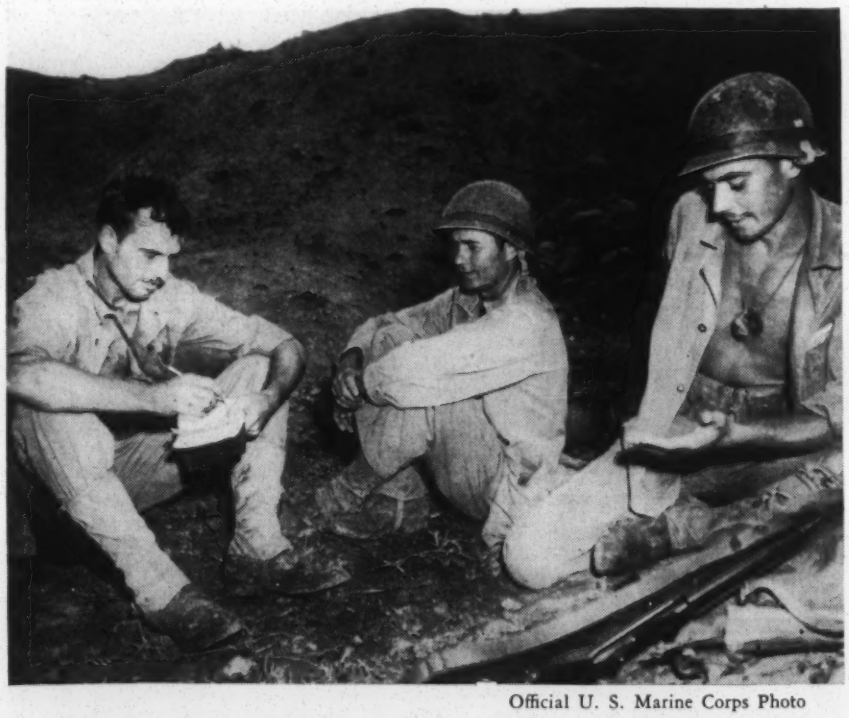
Many of the provisions of the act aren't clear to them for it takes expert advice to translate it into a workable plan for each individual. But they'll come home looking for that advice.

An Honest Effort

I've never heard any of the men criticize the act. Most of them think it is an honest effort on the part of America to help them become solid citizens.

Those men want to become just that—citizens of a strong America that knows where she is going. They want to work, to earn, and to live. They believe they have earned that right and no more.

I think you'll like these new Americans when they come home.



Official U. S. Marine Corps Photo

GETTING THE STORY—During a lull on Guam's front lines, Sgt. Walker puts aside the sword for the pen and gets the story of how Sgt. George D. Battle (center) and Cpl. Daniel S. Taryane knocked off a dozen Japs who came against them in a Banzai charge. Stories such as these were sent to the boys' home town papers.

Chicago Tribune Photo

CITED — While Sgt. Walker was in Wesley Memorial Hospital, where he wrote this article while being treated for amoebic dysentery which he contracted in the Pacific, he was awarded a citation signed by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, and a commendation ribbon. The citation, for meritorious service as a combat correspondent in gathering news under enemy fire while on a volunteer mission with an invading group of marines, was presented to Sgt. Walker by Lt. William K. Holt, Public Relations Officer for the Marine Corps Procurement Division in Chicago, while Nurse Lt. (j.g.) Rose Guerina watched the ceremony.

Special Schools Need of Vets

Four million veterans, deficient in elementary education, will be unable to avail themselves of GI Bill of Rights educational opportunities unless schools or classes for them are established, according to Paul A. Witty of Northwestern University, who for two years directed the Army program which taught illiterates to read and write in eight weeks.

"These veterans should not be placed in classes with public school children," Dr. Witty said. "They will require teachers trained in instructing adults and a curriculum which will enable them to make most of one to four years specialized training at the adult level."

Dr. Witty suggested that State and local authorities set up special schools, or separate classes in existing schools, with the expense provided through financial aid to veterans under the GI bill. He also urged that social and civic organizations stimulate interest in such plans.

Veterans Don't Want
PROBLEM CHILD TREATMENT

By DON WHARTON

(Reprinted from Common Sense as condensed in The Reader's Digest, by special permission)

THIS is urgent advice to the wives, sweethearts, parents, relatives and friends of the veterans who are coming back from war. The advice is: stop trying to practice amateur psychiatry on them, don't be misguided by the widely published attempts to tell you "how to handle" these "changed men." Instead, welcome the boys home naturally, as what they are—that is, fundamentally the same boys who went away.

This bit of advice is not the writer's idea, not an editor's idea, not the idea of the War or Navy Department. It is the idea of a bunch of combat veterans back from action overseas.

Vets Disgusted

They brought up the subject, and asked that something be written to prevent other homecoming soldiers from having to undergo the patronizing, over-sympathetic, kid glove treatment they had encountered on their own return. They were disgusted with the impression created among their home folks that most returned soldiers were strange neurotics who didn't want to talk about what they'd been through, who had to be handled with care.

They wanted everyone to know that returned soldiers asked only to be treated like normal human beings without any of the pampering advocated in most "When - He - Comes-Home" articles.

It began in a hotel room in Richmond, Va., where 10 returned soldiers were sitting around "shooting the breeze," mostly about how it seemed to be home. One of them mentioned the campaign in the American press telling people how to act when Joe comes home. That set them going.

"My wife had been reading a lot of that tripe," said one infantryman, wounded in Italy. "It damn' near spoiled my leave. Here I was, full of the war, wanting to tell her what I'd seen, and how I got nicked —all the things I couldn't put into letters. She'd just listen, never say a word, never ask a question. It seems she'd swallowed some article telling wives they mustn't talk about the war; mustn't show any interest, my God, in the thing which has completely absorbed their husbands' lives for two years and more!"

"It's stupid," another boy said. "Crack down on it! We heard about it over there from replacements, heard they were treating us queer. Same propaganda in magazine fiction, too. Do they think *we* can't read?"

One boy with a cast on his leg said his mother went through the most extraordinary performance, never even asking how he was hurt, never mentioning the cast, pretending not to see it—but all the time, he said, "treating me as if I were her pregnant daughter."

"Yeah, I know," said an ordnance sergeant. "Ma kept watching me all the time, trying 'not to do anything that would make me nervous.' Of course that just made me nervous as hell."

"Forget That Nonsense"

A gunner chimed in: "I was visiting my brother, and everything was going fine until his wife piped up, 'Don't ask him any questions.' Why don't you write a piece telling people to forget all that nonsense and be natural!"

All this is in sharp contrast to the recent spate of articles and advertisements purporting to help relatives "help" veterans in their "painful readjustment" to civilian life. A program book of the Office of War Information admonishes, "Avoid questions of combat experience"; similar warnings have appeared not only in books and magazines but even in advertisements. Writers of such nonsense should have been at St. Albans Naval Hospital and heard four sailors laughing at this one: "To ask him about the new lands he has visited and the folkways of the people is quite in order."

SPEAKING OF POSTWAR READJUSTMENT

(Reprinted from The Chicago Daily News by special permission)

No man likes to be prodded into talking about his combat experiences unless he is in the mood for it. Some men never want to. But, given a little time and sympathetic listeners, the normal service man *wants* to talk. Why not? They are the most exciting, the most terrible, the most important, the most interesting things that have ever happened to him in his life, or probably ever will. What else would he talk about?

He has been writing home. He imagines you have read his letters over and over, as carefully as he read yours—that you tried to read between the lines, figure out things he tried to get across to you without violating the rules of security. "Now what happened that made you break off such and such a letter so suddenly?" "Whatever became of Sergeant Valetti you mentioned once?" Such questions show your genuine interest and understanding.

A naval officer put it this way: "I was at a dinner party the other evening, and the hostess turned to me and said, 'You were on an aircraft carrier, weren't you? Tell us some of your experiences.' Like everybody else in the service I resented being put on the stage as a trained seal. But my little girl asked me, 'Daddy, what's it like when a bomb goes off on a ship?' Now, that started me talking! You see, she's only eight, and she never read any propaganda on how to treat papa."

Patronizing Tone

One piece of guidance which spread into millions of homes says: "If he chooses to talk about these things, it will help him if you listen well." This patronizing tone would insult a boy home from prep school, let alone a man home from war. Its implication is that mother or dad or wife actually has no real interest in what the veteran has to say but out of some therapeutic concern for his welfare can be persuaded to "listen well." A sailor, back from Antwerp, read this gem and shook his head when he found that its source was a mental hygiene organization.

"So we're all mental cases, huh?" he said.

Use Common Sense

My own friends have come back from overseas after plenty of rough experiences. They're the same men who went away. More mature, of course. But the convivial ones are still convivial, the reticent ones still shy. Common sense tells you that would be true—and common sense plus your natural tact would cause you instinctively to encourage one man to talk and let the other sit quietly and take it easy.

Yet some psychiatrists write didactic generalities. Says one magazine article: "Not only will your Joe come back changed; he is changed already." Certainly combat has had its effect on him, but basically he is the same man. What he needs most is intelligent handling and time to adjust himself to civilian life. Throughout human history many men have gone through horrors, hardships and suffering without emerging as psychopathic changelings. They are matured by the experience, and when their personality *is* changed, it is often for the better. Hardship sometimes tempers a man.

The words of a Marine officer, back from South Pacific duty, blow through the mists like a clean breeze:

"The whole thing is wrong—trying to set up rules on how to treat men back from war. There are no rules. Every man is different. People draw up plans about just how they're going to act when Johnnie comes through the front door. Then Johnny comes in through

(Continued on Page 15)

BRADLEY TO VET OFFICE

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, known on the fighting front as a GI's general, has been appointed to head the Veterans Administration, succeeding Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines.

Three years ago the late Ernie Pyle, writing from North Africa, said of the new Veterans Administrator:

"I don't believe I have ever known a person to be so unanimously loved and respected by the men around and under him."

General Bradley endeared himself to his men while he was leading the Second Corps to victory in Tunisia, commanding the troops that invaded Sicily and leading them to the straits at Messina, and finally while commanding the million-strong 12th Army Group in Europe as it slashed from the beaches of Normandy into the heart of Germany.

Signal Corps Photo

GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY

General Hines' resignation ended twenty-three years of service to American veterans. When he took over V. A. in 1922 it was in public disfavor. He did a remarkable job in the intervening years, according to veterans' organizations, in directing the country-wide system of hospitals and regional offices.

The change in administrators was made, President Truman said, to modernize V. A. to confront problems developing from World War II. As it now stands, the President said, V. A. is set up for the last war.

Four-Star General

The new Veterans Administrator will close his affairs as Commander of the 12th Army Group before taking office, after which he will continue as a four-star general in the Army. General Hines will continue to direct V. A. affairs until General Bradley takes over, and then, President Truman said, will be given another post of great importance.

Although General Hines also has been Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment under the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, General Bradley will not take over this duty. Another appointment will be made to handle that division of veterans rehabilitation, the President said.

For Your Files

NEW ADDRESS

The Chicago office of the Illinois Veterans Commission has been moved to 128 N. Wells St., Chicago 6. The new telephone number of the Chicago office is CENtral 2931. Please change your records accordingly to save your time and the time of those in the Chicago office who are trying to serve you, and to avoid placing a heavier burden on an already overburdened post office.

The Springfield office of the Commission remains at 223 E. Monroe St. The telephone number has been changed to 5781.

Vets Object to Problem Child Treatment by Civilians

(Continued from Page 14)

the back door, and they're all upset."

There's been a lot of advice printed telling wives to make allowances for this strange man who has come home, and for his strange new habits. Some of this advice is wise, some of it seems downright petty. It would be just as valid to remind wives that, except in the front lines, he's used to very tidy housekeeping, and he's used to having his chow on the dot—and plenty of it. And he is not used to having the mess sergeant regale him with stories about the troubles he has getting this or that, or how tired he is from standing over the stove. Maybe *he* has as many allowances to make as she.

The Good Old Formula

More serious is the letdown from tension and excitement. Civilian life, after the novelty wears off, may seem pretty dull to the veteran. But there's no recipe for dealing with that, other than the good old formula of common sense. He has to face it, and nobody helps any by treating him as a "case." However, as one of the boys said, "If I could adjust myself to the sudden hell of jungle fighting, why can't I easily adjust back to the simple and familiar ways of civilized life?"

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, says: "The average soldier returning to civilian life is basically the same man he was when he went away. True, the rigid training, the disciplined life, the experiences far from home have matured him. But to feel that each returned soldier is a 'problem child' is to underestimate the character of American manhood. The large majority of these men can take their experiences in stride and can return to their homes, their families, and their jobs finer citizens, ready and able to shoulder their share of responsibility in the civilian world."

Maybe it's we civilians who have been getting neurotic about this; losing our perspective. Certainly we ought to remember that after the last war the great majority of veterans were simply their own normal selves when they came back, and often went on in matter-of-fact civilian life to achieve great success and distinction—which would hardly have been possible if they'd all come back with strangly shattered personalities.

Maj. Gen. David N. W. Grant, head of the Army Air Forces medical services, deals with men who are, by and large, the most highly strung bunch of youngsters ever assembled. If any veterans needed to be regarded as "special" it would be they. But General Grant says flatly, "Much of the stuff that's being printed is nonsense." He adds:

Tells Our Challenge

"This is the challenge we face each time a war veteran returns home—to see that he has full opportunity to spring back to his original personality curve. Given a little time and a little help most of them will. Removal of abnormal stress and tension is cure enough in most cases. But the change from an environment of tension to one of relaxation is a radical one and, in instances in which the fatigue of the personality has been great, special help must be given in making the adjustment."

And for a calm bit of wisdom, hear Maj. Gen. William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Army: "Let's not underestimate the courage and common sense of returned service men. Be natural, friendly, and normally glad to see them. Welcome them home. Encourage them to talk about their experiences. Genuine respect and affection will do more than all studied efforts to heal the hurts of the human spirit."

WELCOME HOME! **By Gregory D'Alessio**

(Reprinted from Collier's, The National Weekly, by special permission. Copyright, 1945, The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, in the United States, Canada and Great Britain)

"Hmmm—I can make out four of my ties, two sport shirts, and a pair of pajamas . . ."

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Chairman

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All communications concerning ILLINOIS MOBILIZES should be addressed to Karl M. Kahn, Editor, 128 N. Wells St., Chicago 6.

(Printed by authority of the State of Illinois)

248

THE STATE can never discharge in full its obligation to the veterans, but it can, by proper administration of a coordinated program of rehabilitation, repay in part a most urgent debt of honor.

Dwight H. Green
Governor

(From the Executive Order creating the Governor's Committee on Veterans' Rehabilitation and Employment.)

It's All Yours, Veteran

WITH this issue ILLINOIS MOBILIZES becomes the first State publication in the Nation devoted exclusively to veterans' rehabilitation and employment, to affairs of interest to veterans as they attempt to become reestablished in and, in some instances. readjusted to civilian life, and to every public and private organization, and especially to veterans' organizations, that has a sound program of veterans' assistance.

Almost a year ago Governor Green's Committee on Veterans' Rehabilitation and Employment, predecessor to IVC, issued a booklet on veterans' rights and the benefits and services to which they are entitled. The booklet was titled It's All Yours, Veteran. That would be a fitting name for ILLINOIS MOBILIZES now. For this paper is, in fact, all yours, Veteran.

Its sole purpose, in keeping with IVC policy as laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of Governor Green, and as interpreted by the Commission, is to supply you and non-veterans with information that will help you to obtain what you need to get going, and to keep going, in civilian life.

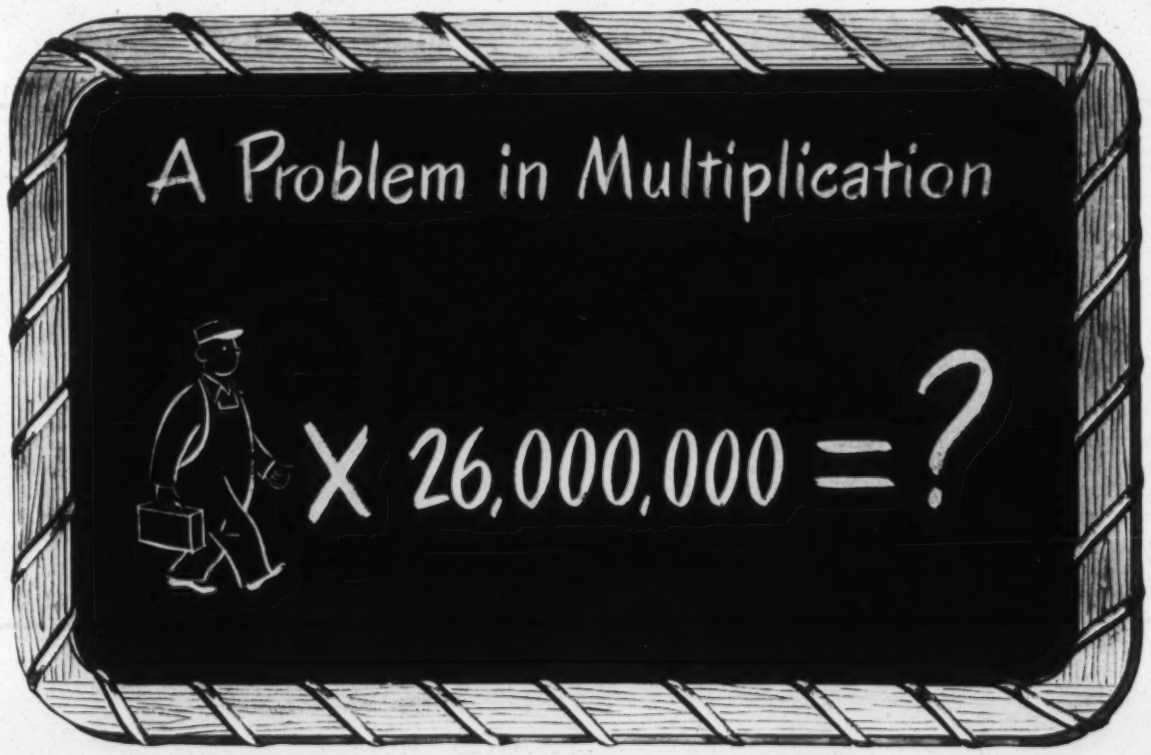
The people who get out this paper speak your language. They know your problems. That's because they are veterans, of World War I, or World War II, or of both. Two and one-half years ago, when Governor Green created his veterans' Committee, it was decided that in Illinois only veterans should handle veterans' affairs.

The Governor, who recommended creation of IVC, is a veteran. The 15 Senators and 35 Representatives, members of both political parties, who co-sponsored the bill creating IVC, are veterans. The law says the Commissioners must be veterans. So must the Administrator and the Assistant Administrators. And so must the County Service Officers.

But IVC has gone beyond the letter of the law. Every man connected with IVC, no matter how important or how small his job, is a veteran. And the women who work for IVC are the wives, widows, sweethearts, daughters or sisters of veterans or men who will be veterans when this war is over.

They have but one purpose—to serve you. This paper has but one purpose—to serve you. ILLINOIS MOBILIZES hopes you will take advantage of these purposes and use them—the facilities of IVC and the pages of this paper.

It's all yours, Veteran.



TAKE the case of John Smith, average American; take his case as it applies to John Smith himself and as it applies to our veterans.

For more than three years now John Smith, average American, has been buying War Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan. He's been putting away a good chunk of his earnings regularly—week in, week out. Forgetting about it.

He's accumulating money—maybe for the first time in his life. He's building up a reserve. He's taking advantage of higher wages to put himself in a solid financial position. He hopes to keep that position.

Now suppose *everybody* in the Payroll Plan —everybody who's earning more than he or she needs to live on—does what John Smith is doing. In other words, suppose you multiply John Smith by 26 million.

What do you get?

Why—you get a whole country that's just like John Smith! A solid, strong, healthy, prosperous America where everybody can work and earn and live in peace and comfort when this war is done.

For a country *can't help* being, as a whole, just what its people are individually!

If enough John Smiths are sound—their country's *got* to be!

The kind of future that America will have—that you and your family will have—that our veterans will have—is in your hands.

Right now, you have a grip on a *wonderful* future. Don't let loose of it for a second.

Hang onto your War Bonds!

EDWARD J. BARRETT
SECRETARY OF STATE

Merkerson

STATE OF ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SPRINGFIELD

RECEIVED
OCT 25
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

October 23, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I find that due to conditions beyond the control of this office, relative to the printing of the 1945 State Laws Relating to Veterans of All Wars, that the delivery and distribution of the 1945 edition will be delayed.

For your information I am enclosing synopsis of the Acts passed by the Sixty-fourth General Assembly that adjourned June 30, 1945, which may be used as a supplement to the 1944 edition that was mailed to you recently.

If you should desire a copy of any of the bills listed, kindly advise and same will be compiled for you.

Yours very truly,

Edward J. Barrett

SECRETARY OF STATE

Signed by --
Don Butler
Chief Clerk, Index Dept.

DB:MFH
Enc.

CAPITOL BUILDING

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

EDWARD J. BARRETT

SECRETARY OF STATE

Synopsis of laws passed in the Sixty-fourth General Assembly of 1945, affecting the veterans of all wars.

S. B. 423 Amends Section 1 of an Act to provide for the burial of certain deceased soldiers, sailors and marines, their mothers, fathers, widows and minor children by counties. Provides that this Act shall not apply to wives or widows if they were recipients of old age assistance at the time of death.

S. B. 584 Amends Section 1 of an Act to authorize counties to provide for the burial of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines, etc., approved June 24, 1921. Changes the tax rate for purposes of the Act, from one mill on the dollar to .05 per cent of the full, fair cash value as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue. The limitations upon tax rates in counties of less than 500,000 population are subject to the provisions of Section 162a of the Revenue Act. (Act takes effect January 1, 1946.)

S. B. 257 Amends Section 30-5 of the School Code. Provides that veterans of World War I and II shall be entitled, upon application and proper proof, to enroll in any extension course offered by a State normal university or teachers' college or the University of Illinois, without the payment of tuition fees.

S. B. 245 Creates the Illinois Veterans Compensation Commission consisting of five members of the Senate, five members of the House, the chairman of the Budgetary Commission, and five members appointed by the Governor to make a study of the various bills which have been submitted to the present General Assembly providing for the payment of compensation by the State to veterans of World War II; ascertain the plans of the Federal Government for payment of compensation to such veterans; study the plans adopted by or proposed in other states for payment of compensation to such veterans; consult with veterans' organizations and consider their recommendations in relation thereto and report their findings to the present General Assembly before June 1, 1945. Appropriates $1,000 to the commission to carry out the purposes of this Act.

H. B. 758 Creates the Illinois Veterans' Compensation Commission, consisting of five members of the Senate, five members of the House, the chairman of the Illinois Budgetary Commission, and five members appointed by the Governor to make a study of the form and amount of compensation to be paid by the

H. B. 758 (Cont'd.) State to the veterans of World War II; the methods of financing such payment; study plans and proposals of other states; consult the veterans organizations concerning compensation to veterans, and submit its report to the Sixty-fifth General Assembly or any special session of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly. Appropriates $10,000 to the commission for the purposes of the Act.

H. B. 679 Removes disabilities of a minor for the purpose of receiving benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

H. B. 313 Provides that books may be kept by County Recorder for the recording and indexing of different classes of instruments and that three distinct series of designated numbers be used in their recording, one of which shall be used for certificates of discharged members of the military, aviation and naval forces of the United States. Permits the issuance of certified copies of discharged certificates on file without charge which may be of a size different from that of the original.

H. B. 40 Amends Section 30 of the Fish Code. Permits persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States to fish with a hook and line without being required to obtain a license.

H. B. 317 Amends Section 146a of the Probate Act. Provides that when a guardian is appointed so that the ward may participate in the benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (an Act of Congress) no cost shall be taxed or charged in such proceedings for the appointment nor for any subsequent proceeding relative to obtaining such benefits.

H. B. 541 Amends Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of an Act to regulate the granting of relief to indigent war veterans and their families. Adds the Marine Corps League, Department of Illinois, to the veterans organizations now authorized by the Act to participate in the administration thereof.

H. B. 788 Amends the title and Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of an Act granting relief to indigent war veterans and their families. Changes the reference of granting "relief" to the granting of "Assistance" to war veterans.

H. B. 205 Amends Section 1 of an Act to authorize counties to erect or assist in the erection of monuments or memorial buildings in honor of their soldiers and sailors.

H. B. 709 Amends Section 8, and adds Section 8.1 to the Motor Vehicle Act. Provides that any person who was a member of the armed forces of the United States at any time after October 16, 1940, shall pay the sum of $1.00 for the year 1945, whether for re-registration or not if the fee is payable during the second half of the calendar year and his discharge papers presented for inspection in the office of the Secretary of State indicate he was discharged from the armed forces other than dishonorably. Provides that until termination of the present war upon application filed, and upon receipt of 50¢ registration fees, the Secretary of State shall issue a certificate of registration and a windshield sticker for any motor

H. B. 709 (Cont'd.) vehicle of the first class owned by such armed forces member and described in the application. This registration entitles such person to the operation of the motor vehicle for thirty consecutive days during which the applicant is on leave or furlough from active duty.

H. B. 342 Amends Sections 28a and 30c of the Motor Vehicle Law. Exempts any person who is in the military or naval service of the United States during World War II or has been discharged therefrom not more than 30 days, from obtaining an operator's license.

H. B. 198 Amends Section 224 of the Revenue Act. Provides that no taxes levied on real or personal property in which a member of the armed forces of the United States has an estate in severalty, joint tenancy or tenancy in common equivalent to not less than an undivided one-half interest therein and which are due and payable in 1943, 1944, 1945 or 1946 shall be deemed delinquent and no interest shall accrue or be charged thereon as a penalty until one year after the separation of such member from the armed forces.

S. B. 393 Authorizes Circuit and Superior Courts to appoint trustees to preserve the property of persons in military service who have been reported missing or missing in action. Requires individuals appointed to furnish bond.

S. B. 225 Creates the Illinois Veterans' Commission, consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor, each of whom is required to be a veteran of either World War I and II and one of whom shall be designated as chairman. No more than two of such appointees are to be of the same political party. Provides for the establishment of one field office in each county, except in Cook County where fifteen such offices shall be established.

H. B. 552 Amends Section 53 of the Civil Administrative Code. Authorizes the Department of Public Welfare to establish, maintain, equip, and operate a veterans rehabilitation center and service.

S. B. 362 Requires proceeds of all clinics, rehabilitation centers and services derived from the Veterans Administration for the care and treatment of veterans of World War I or World War II to be covered into the U. S. Veterans Bureau Fund.

S. B. 354 Requires Civil Service Commission to place the names of war veterans who have successfully passed an examination for any office, position or place of employment at the head of any existing eligible register. Credit allowed for military and naval service.

S. B. 560 Provides that persons who were engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, shall be preferred for the appointments to civil service positions and places of employment in the fire and police department of any city, town or village coming under the provisions of this Act.

S. B. 571 Provides that persons entitled to military preference in accordance with the provisions of Section 10½ shall not be subject to limitations specifying age.

S. B. 351 Provides that in the giving of preference in employment to veterans of the present war, those who satisfactorily pass an examination for a position shall be placed at the head of any existing eligible list. Also allows credit to such veterans in promotional examinations.

S. B. 93 Repeals the provision that in case of a vacancy in superior offices or places which cannot be filled by reinstatement the Commission shall hold promotion examinations to fill such vacancies. Requires the Commission to certify for positions to be filled the names and addresses of the three available candidates, standing highest on the eligible list, instead of the one appearing highest on the register. Preference in making an appointment, from the three selected, shall be given to war veterans and if such preference is not given written reasons must be given by the appointing officer for not employing the veteran. Gives to the veteran a right to a hearing if he is not so employed. Provides for right of a hearing by a person given preference under this Act as a result of military or naval service who is discharged during probationary period. Gives to unmarried widows or wives of persons who died or were disabled as a result of military or naval service, the same preference as war veterans are given under this Act. Provides that the name of any eligible who has refused to accept three positions which have been offered to him shall be stricken from the register. Increased preference given to war veterans on examinations of 1% for each six months of military service to not exceeding 48 months of such service.

S. B. 490 Permits every certified civil service employee and eligible named on the register for a position who has entered the military service of the United States, within three months after being discharged from any hospital when such hospitalization resulted from a physical disability caused by the veteran's service in the armed forces, or within three months after the termination of his participation in the educational benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to be restored to his position upon making application therefor.

S. B. 422 Requires the State, the political subdivisions thereof and the municipal corporations therein to permit police officers, and firemen, while on duty, to wear buttons as evidence of service in the military forces of the United States.

S. B. 320 Amends Sections 1 and 2 of the State Highway Maintenance Police Act. Increases the number of police from 350 to 500 persons, and provides that only honorably discharged veterans of World War II shall be appointed to the additional positions created by this amendatory Act.

S. B. 360 Pharmacy Act. As to persons in military service the time limit for registration under this Act shall be two years after discharge from such service or prior to July 1, 1947, whichever date is later.

S. B. 209 Amends Section VI of the Plumber's License Act. Provides that service while in the armed forces of the United States when such applicant worked as a plumber while in the armed forces, shall be considered and credit therefor shall be given, in computing the length of service as a Journeyman Plumber or as a Plumber's Apprentice hereinbefore prescribed by this section, when the applicant furnishes the department with satisfactory evidence of his service as a plumber and the length of such service while in the armed forces.

H. B. 208 Prohibits the use of the words Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard, Government, GI, PX or any terms denoting a branch of the Government in connection with privately operated mercantile establishments which may or may not be engaged principally in the buying and selling of equipment or materials of the Government of the United States or any of its departments, agencies or military services. Penalty.

H. B. 42 Amends Section 1 of an Act concerning the publication of legal notices. Provides that a newspaper shall be considered as regularly published although its publication has been suspended when such suspension was caused by fire or an act of God or by its owner, editor or other essential employee entering the military service of the United States, if the newspaper was regularly published for at least one year prior to its suspension and its publication is resumed at any time not later than 12 months after such fire or act of God or if its publication is resumed within 12 months after the termination of the war.

H. B. 247 Amends Section 28 of an Act providing for the organization of the Illinois Reserve Militia. Provides that in accordance with such regulation as shall be prescribed by the Adjutant General, each officer and enlisted man may retain his State uniform when the Illinois Reserve Militia is mustered out of State service.

ILLINOIS MEETS ITS VETERAN RESPONSIBILITY

IT'S ALL YOURS, VETERAN

★

What Illinois Veterans Can Get From the Nation, State and Community

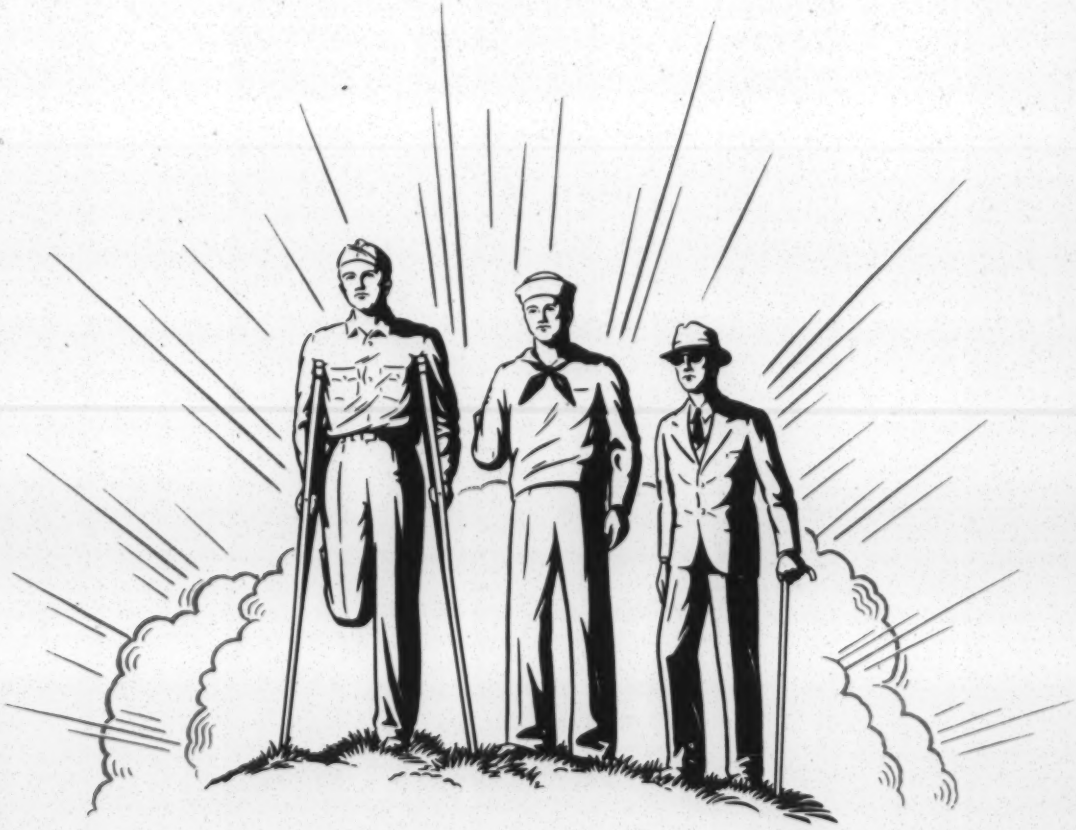
★

By A VETERAN

Issued by
GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' REHABILITATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Ill

THE *Peoria Plan* FOR HUMAN REHABILITATION



PEORIA - ILLINOIS

A Community's Obligation

The problem of returning men from military to civilian life is one of the greatest confronting this nation today.

Many a man is in a fox hole or hospital bed at this very moment thinking of home and the future. Most of all, he wants a job, a chance to be independent, and not be asking for charity.

Picture for yourself thousands of men returning to your own community without eyes, hands, arms, legs, deaf, deformities of all types, those with abnormal mental reactions, and those who have been taught to kill for one to three years. Should we expect these men to immediately readjust themselves the day they return?

"The Peoria Plan" is "post-war" planning which applies to the present day. The experience gained from the procedure used in the development of "The Peoria Plan" will be expanded to properly place and gainfully re-employ servicemen in this community in post-war days.

DIRECTORS

Dr. H. A. Vonachen, Caterpillar Tractor Co.
I. W. Wolfner, National Cooperage Co.

CHAIRMAN OF ORGANIZATION

J. H. Braunagel, War Manpower Commission

CHAIRMAN OF EMPLOYER SURVEY

C. C. Schlink, Jr., Junior Chamber of Commerce

CHAIRMEN OF PUBLICITY

F. R. Oakley, Peoria Star
G. W. Barrette, Peoria Journal-Transcript

CHAIRMAN OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Dean A. F. Siepert, Bradley Polytechnic Institute

CHAIRMAN OF MEDICAL RESTORATION

Dr. C. S. Turner, Peoria Medical Society

CHAIRMAN OF INTAKE SOURCES

C. R. Golly, American War Dads

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F. D. Bodtke, Rotary Club

TREASURER

D. E. Wilkins, Lions Club

COUNSELOR

Capt. J. Haberle

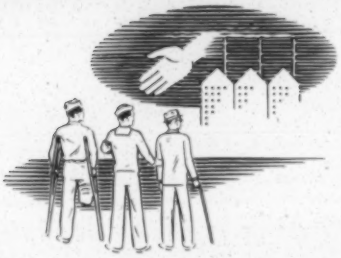
A Community Looks Ahead

Here is a story of a city-community response to a vitally important situation. The problem of returning the individual handicapped through military service, accident or illness, to a life as nearly normal as possible is here recognized as an inevitable community responsibility. Under the impetus of a mounting wartime casualty list, resources have been marshalled to smooth the way for human rehabilitation within the community.

The community of Peoria, Illinois, housing more than 200 diversified commercial and industrial establishments, responded to the challenge of this problem. Civic agencies, under the original impetus of local industry acting through the Peoria Manufacturers' Association, have voluntarily brought forth "The Peoria Plan for Human Rehabilitation." The return of the physically handicapped from military to civilian life presents a problem which will test American ingenuity equally as much as its economic and political questions. Unless a well organized program is prepared in advance, we shall be faced with returning disabled men being forced to wait for jobs, with each day's delay increasing their resentment, their mental depression, and their fear of depending upon charity. National leaders who have become acquainted with this plan feel that it has great merit. Peoria's hope is that other communities over the nation may emulate its action, take counsel and courage from its pattern, and institute a similar humanitarian project at the earliest possible moment.

Anyone who has gone through a modern government hospital has come away a saddened man; for the modern miracles of science, the much heralded blood plasmas, and the "sulfa" drugs, have worked their scientific miracles well in many cases. Stretching corridors of rooms are filled, even now, with once-strong boys and men, maimed, deformed, and blinded — the advance guard of the Armed Forces that will return from the battle areas in a steadily increasing stream as the climax of this global war nears.

These boys and men who are able to again take their place in useful positions in society, will return "home." They will look quite naturally to their old jobs. This poses a problem on local employers and through them to the community as well. Without minimizing in any way the fine purpose of government gratuities, none of these can fully compensate for the stimulus of familiar contact and the atmosphere of the "old job."



It Works at "Caterpillar"

The Peoria Plan for Human Rehabilitation is unique because the many employers in the Peoria area were organized and made ready to accept the physically handicapped before their return. Usually, the intake groups are forced to approach employers with a plea for opportunities for the persons with physical handicaps.

But business, at first blush, sees an "impasse." "We'd like to use these people," but the main question is, "HOW can we? What can they do? Will they endanger other employees or themselves? In other words, will your high-sounding plan WORK?"

The answer is to be found in the work experience of the Caterpillar Tractor Co., a bustling, war-busy plant employing 18,000 men and women. From this busy factory sprang the original idea for "The Peoria Plan." Its undeniable success there brought ministers, educators, businessmen and social workers in a steady stream to establish the larger community effort. Some 18 months ago "Caterpillar" realized that some of the 4,000 to 5,000 employees on military leave would return from the war suffering from physical handicaps. In facing this problem the company could draw upon its many years of experience in the rehabilitation of its own physically handicapped. This, plus a shortage of manpower, presented the possibility of unifying the programs for the civilian and military handicapped people. Steps were taken for the formation of a plan with close cooperation among Medical, Personnel, Training and Safety Divisions.

Since it was first necessary to determine the jobs available for these individuals, a survey was made in which each supervisor listed the jobs in his department which could be performed by employees with the handicaps listed on the survey cards. With this information, the Personnel Division with its knowledge of "job analysis" interviewed the individuals, and presented the applicant to the Medical Division for approval of the specific job chosen. A personal interview followed, impressing upon the employee the necessity for care and safety in his work, and a note was placed upon his record card that no transfer could be made without the consent of the Medical Division.

Supervision and training now appeared in the picture. Supervision was instructed in the proper handling of these people, and then the "Job Instructor Training" given job trainers. That supervision has given its complete approval, there can be no doubt, for almost daily more handicapped employees are requested. They are continually finding new jobs that handicapped people can do. Many of the employees with physical handicaps are attending special classes given by the Training Department in order that they may advance in the quest of independence.

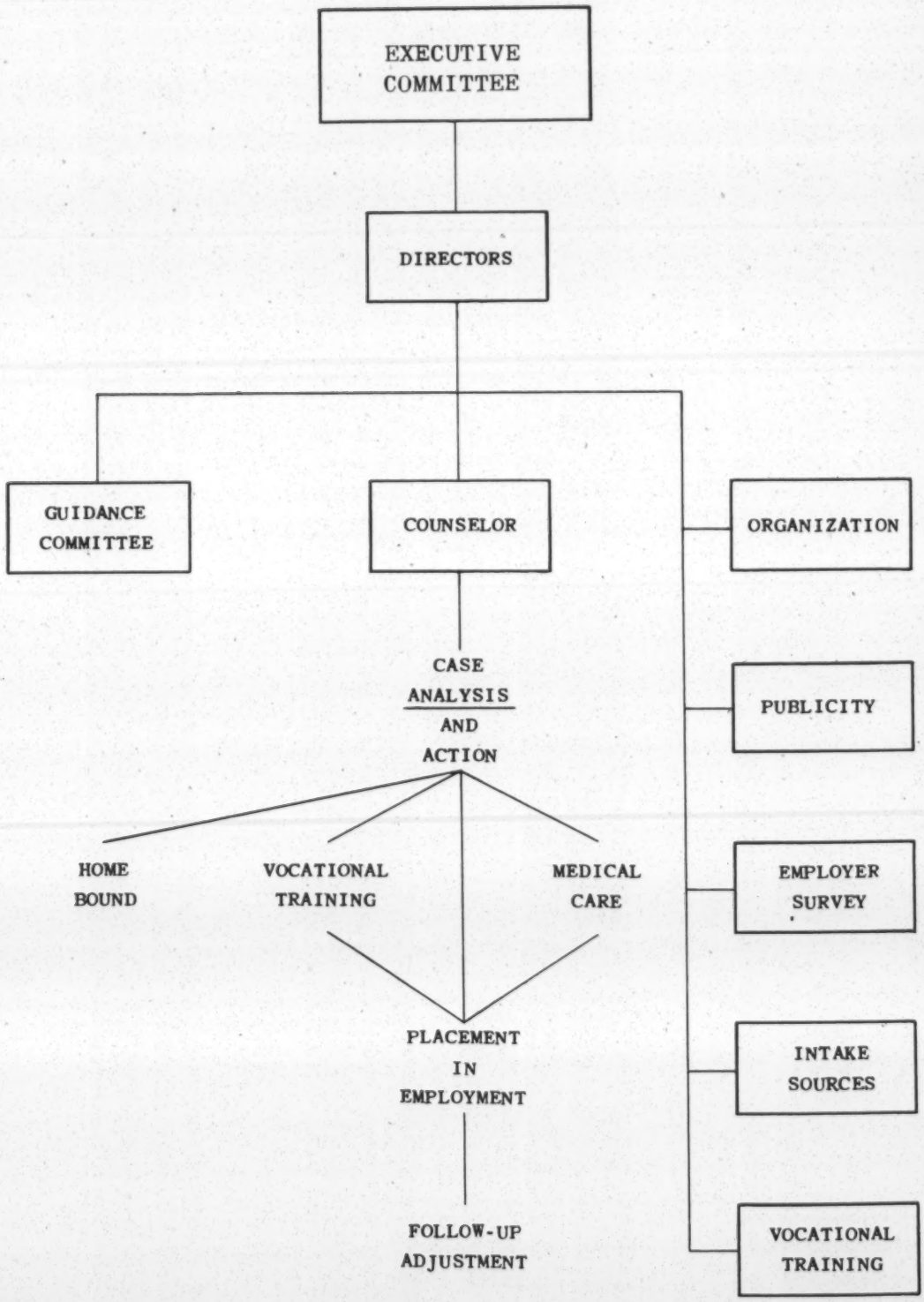
"Caterpillar" has approximately 800 handicapped persons in gainful and most useful work. This number is remarkable when one considers that this company builds heavy machinery, calling for heavy and light machine work, similar types of assembling, and grey iron and aluminum foundry work. Those called "handicapped" by "Caterpillar" are only those with major defects: loss of one or both extremities; marked deformities, congenital or otherwise; loss of one or both eyes; loss of hearing or speech; and those recovered from Tuberculosis, heart disease, etc.

Yes, the program works in the hardest, most callous test tube of them all, — actual experience. The vast majority of these people have a production, safety and absentee record far above normal. They are paid at the same rate as normal individuals, are shown no special favors, and are in no way considered as accepting charity. They will be given the same consideration as any other employee in being retained on the job in the days following the war.

The best answer to "Will It Work?" is from the lips of "Caterpillar" supervision reflecting positive company policy:

"Give us as many of this type of workman as you can get!"

Small industrial and commercial establishments are able to do excellent work in the placement of handicapped people because of first-hand knowledge of the requirements of their jobs and a direct contact with their employees.


EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DIRECTORS
GUIDANCE COMMITTEE
COUNSELOR
ORGANIZATION
CASE ANALYSIS AND ACTION
PUBLICITY
HOME BOUND
VOCATIONAL TRAINING
MEDICAL CARE
EMPLOYER SURVEY
PLACEMENT IN EMPLOYMENT
INTAKE SOURCES
FOLLOW-UP ADJUSTMENT
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Peoria Plan

And What it Means

This is "The Peoria Plan" in action. It is the framework of the community structure on which the burden of human rehabilitation rests. You may want to observe it closely, perhaps not to copy it in total, but to apply the broad general principles to your own civic problem. These general principles are time-tested and work-proven. We believe that in them lie the essentials of a comprehensive, efficient and workable program which, multiplied many times by the number of cities, towns, and villages over the nation, will conserve the greatest of all American assets — useful and self-respecting human beings.

(Refer to chart on opposite page.)

At the top of the chart is, of course, the executive branch, which is directed in this case by an industrial medical director and a business executive. The committee consists of a cohesive smaller group empowered to pass on policy. Branching to the right from this are the major committees, which are considered individually in this explanation.

The purpose of the organization committee is to enlist all phases of community activity — business, labor, church, school, veterans' groups, etc. — that are interested in the human rehabilitation problem. This group is mainly consultive for the purpose of promoting civic enthusiasm and dispatch. The publicity activities include winning public support through the means of the radio, movies, newspapers, plant publications, labor magazines, and speakers. Such publicity is also of value in aiding to underwrite the program and to enlist State or Federal aid for office space, stenographic assistance, and the services of an all-important counselor.

"The Peoria Plan" has been financed by public-spirited citizens and many different organizations.

The employer survey committee undertakes by means of a survey card to canvass all job possibilities in the community that handicapped men and women could do.

The intake sources include the Federal, State, and Local agencies listed on back cover.

Vocational training aids come next. In Peoria, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Brown's School of Business, and others, contracted by the government, are already doing rehabilitation work with some ex-service men. They offer both facilities and counsel. If similar facilities do not exist in your community, Federal, State, or other aid can be enlisted.

A complete case analysis is effected, of course, by the counselor before any placement is attempted. Case action is the working out of the disposition, with complete records being kept for follow-up. This is a PERMANENT program; fully employables will find the transition relatively easy. Medical restoration is effected through existing agencies for those needing it, as is vocational training in the manner mentioned.

The guidance committee is a small group that acts as a clearing house for the final disposition of the case. It is important to have actual men and women of business represented on this committee.

Finding the Job

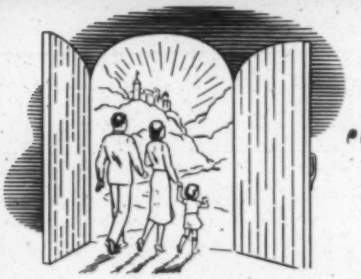
It is exceedingly important that a community plan have in advance a knowledge of the jobs available in their area for the employment of people with different handicaps. The problems of each community will vary because of the differences in the type of businesses.

The first step is to find the JOB the MAN can DO. This can be done by the use of a survey card. The sample card printed below presents a general outline of a form which may be followed in a community survey.

COMPANY		DEPARTMENT												DATE					
MEMBER	LOSS	CLERICAL			TRADE			MANUFACTURING			SERVICE			OTHER					
		*S.	S-S.	U-S.	S.	S-S.	U-S.	S.	S-S.	U-S.	S.	S-S.	U-S.	S.	S-S.	U-S.	S.	S-S.	U-S.
SIGHT	PARTIAL																		
	TOTAL																		
HEARING	PARTIAL																		
	TOTAL																		
LEGS	PARTIAL																		
	TOTAL																		
FEET	PARTIAL																		
	TOTAL																		
HANDS	PARTIAL																		
	TOTAL																		
ARMS	PARTIAL																		
	TOTAL																		
HEART DISEASE																			
BACK CONDITION																			
OTHER ORGANIC DISABILITIES																			
TOTAL NO. OF JOBS THAT ABOVE PEOPLE COULD DO																			

* S. - Skilled S-S. - Semi-skilled U-S. - Unskilled

In addition to its use as a placement and utilization tool, it may be used to furnish data on the number of jobs available in any business enterprise large and small.



"The Peoria Plan" Summarized

1. A meeting of employers, large and small — this should include your local Manufacturers Association, Association of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Farm Bureau, Retail Merchants Association, and as many representatives as possible. In this meeting employers will signify their willingness to cooperate.

2. After the above group is organized, then call a meeting of all the in-take groups as listed on the back of the "Peoria Plan" booklet. The representatives of groups I and II form the Executive Committee.

3. The committee then elects the Director, who in turn appoints the committees.

4. The Counselor is the key of the plan and the only paid individual. He should be the man who has been in service and understands the problems of the returning service men. He should be acquainted with the various types of jobs.

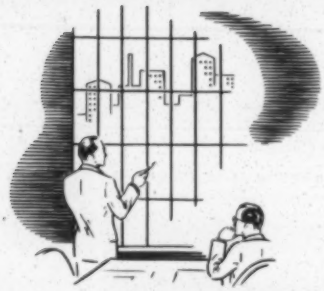
5. The community office should be centrally located with adequate facilities for records.

6. Arrangements may be made with the State Mental Hygiene Division for assistance in readjustment of certain individuals.

7. Above all, this program should be a community activity with the State and Federal Governments cooperating in vocational training and medical restoration.

8. This is a community problem and the community can and must furnish this solution.

"The Peoria Plan" for human rehabilitation is a fine humanitarian program which is applicable to all post-war employment problems. It gives to every individual the opportunity to receive his "God Given Rights" to care for himself and his dependents. Above all, it demonstrates the willingness of all concerned to contribute their share in making the United States of America the outstanding example of true democracy.



What they say about it

"The Peoria Plan for Human Rehabilitation" offers, I believe, a sound solution of the problem we must answer in order to fit our returning disabled veterans into their rightful places in business and industry.

Personally and officially "The Peoria Plan" has my full endorsement, and you can count on the Illinois Department of Labor for complete cooperation at all times.

Francis B. Murphy
State of Illinois
Director of Labor

+

The program embodied in "The Peoria Plan" is one to which every local community in Illinois can well give thoughtful consideration. Here is a local Post War program that gets at the crux of one of the serious problems of the day. The State Chamber will urge every local Chamber in Illinois to study the possibilities which this Plan presents.

H. J. Neumiller
Illinois State Chamber of Commerce
President

+

"The Peoria Plan" is unique in its conception since it is a voluntary expression of interest and willingness to prepare for the return of the physically handicapped from military to civilian life.

The rehabilitation program is effectual only if it results in the acceptance of the handicapped worker. Business enterprise large and small is not only taking the lead in the formulating of this plan, but will furnish guidance all along the way and look to agencies and resources in the Greater Peoria Area to assure "The Peoria Plan" complete success.

Frances L. Karlsteen
Illinois Association for the Crippled

+

Illinois Industry recognizes the great merit and possible benefits that will come to a community and its workers through the operation of "The Peoria Plan for Human Rehabilitation."

We shall be glad to cooperate with you in every way we can in this constructive effort.

Illinois Manufacturers' Association
James L. Donnelly
Executive Vice-President

Groups Included in "The Peoria Plan"

Altrusa Club
American Federation of Labor
American Legion
American Legion Auxiliary
American Red Cross
American War Dads
Army Mothers of America
Board of Health
Bradley Polytechnic Institute
Caravan Club
Catholic Diocesan Chancery Office
Congress of Industrial Organization
County Supervisors
Council of School Clubs
Disabled American Veterans
Gold Star Mothers
Good Will Industries
Illinois State Rehabilitation Office
Itoo Society
Kiwanis Club
Lions Club
Marine Corps League Auxiliary
Marine Fathers of Central Illinois
Mayor and City Council Members
Mothers of Silver & Gold Wings Fliers of America
Navy Mothers' Club
Optimist Club
Order of Purple Heart
Peoria Advertising & Selling Club
Peoria Association of Commerce
Peoria Community Fund
Peoria County Farm Bureau
Peoria County Tuberculosis Association
Peoria Journal-Transcript
Peoria Junior Chamber of Commerce
Peoria Manufacturers' Association
Peoria Medical Society
Peoria Merchants Association
Peoria Ministerial Association
Peoria Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Peoria Navy Club
Peoria Public Library
Peoria Star
Progress Club
Publix Great States Theatres, Inc.
Rotary Club
School Board
Selective Service Boards
South Side Business Men
United Spanish American War Veterans
United States Employment Service
Visiting Nurses' Association
WMBD Radio Station
War Manpower Commission (District)
Women's Civic Federation

Additional copies may be obtained by writing

"THE PEORIA PLAN"
415 Liberty St.
Peoria 2, Illinois

NOVEMBER 1, 1943
REVISED APRIL 1, 1944

AS WE WIN

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH & EDUCATION

Report No. 1 of the

CIO Postwar Planning Committee

CIO

COST OF LIVING

By

GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor

And

R. J. THOMAS
Vice President, Congress of Industrial Organizations
President, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America

Labor Members of Presidential Committee on the Cost of Living

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
205 East 42nd Street
New York City

"WHAT THE NEGRO HOPES FOR IN THE POST WAR WORLD"

By Henry Lee Moon
Assistant to the Chairman

Address delivered before the Conference of
The Nation Associates, Hotel Astor, New York
October 7th, 1944

What the Negro hopes for in the post war world is simple and obvious. His hopes may be summed up in a phrase -- full equality and the end of Jim Crow. In this, the race is united as never before. Indeed, the attainment of that goal is today more than a mere hope. It is now the grim determination of all elements within the race.

It would be a mistake to assume, as many white persons appear to do, that this demand is something artificial -- something cooked up and stimulated by the Negro press and other spokesmen for the race. Rather, it is a demand which wells up from the masses and is merely articulated by the militant Negro press and the responsible Negro leaders. Indeed, it is not uncommon to find among the masses a more insistent demand for equal rights than that voiced by the leaders. This determination to achieve equality will certainly be re-enforced by the return of nearly a million veterans embittered by the discriminations they have encountered in the armed services.

What do we mean when we say that we hope for equality? Simply this: that we Negroes are entitled to and must have every right, privilege and opportunity accorded to any other citizen. We must have equal opportunity for the development of individual personality and the enjoyment of life. This is little enough to hope for. We need this not alone for ourselves; America needs it to become a truly democratic nation. There are certain basic equalities without which that objective cannot be gained. They are economic, political, civil and educational.

We must have the right to work, to be upgraded, to occupy any position for which we may be individually qualified by training, experience and skill. We must have the opportunity to demonstrate our

abilities in the industrial field.

Discriminations, both by employers and certain unenlightened labor unions, have restricted the opportunities of colored workers for employment and promotion to skilled jobs and responsible positions. To halt such discrimination is our first objective.

In the field of politics, the Negro expects those political rights guaranteed to every American by the Constitution. The right to participate freely in the selection of our local, state and federal officials. The right to be elected to any office for which the candidate may obtain the necessary votes. The right to hold appointive office in accordance with individual merit, including appointments to the judiciary, to administrative positions --- to the Cabinet itself. The right to vote has been restricted by the poll tax, the "white primary", complicated registration and educational requirements, and by lynching. The right to hold responsible office has been limited by the selfishness, timidity and lack of understanding of politicians. Denial of political rights imposes a status of second-class citizenship, which the Negro is no longer willing to accept.

Civil equality is basic to any democratic society. The civil rights of the citizen must be protected irrespective of race, color, creed, national origin, economic status or political affiliation. Every citizen has the right to expect protection of the law and even-handed justice in the Courts of the nation. It is only a matter of time - and the sooner the better - before we get rid of Jim Crow in transportation, hotel accommodations, restaurants, recreation and entertainment, and in all public facilities. We've learned that so-called equal but separate accommodations mean inferior facilities for Negroes.

Finally, and urgently, we must have equal educational opportunity. Our children must have facilities and instruction equal to those offered to other children of the nation. Educational opportunities must be equalized at all levels, from the nursery school through professional and graduate training offered at the university level. Equalization will inevitably bring an end to segregation in education. The sheer cost of maintaining an adequate dual system will lead to its collapse.

I have said that the Negro hopes, and is insistent in his demand, for equality in the post war world. I must add, however, that equality in the status quo is not enough. What is it to be equal to the undernourished white share-cropper in South Carolina? What is it to be equal in the slums? Were the status of Negroes in Mississippi miraculously elevated overnight to that of the white population, they would still be in a sad plight. Their social, economic and cultural levels would still be far below standard. Equality is not enough.

Our struggle must be for equality with meaning. Such equality requires the raising of the social, economic and cultural levels of the common people throughout this country. In a word, that means we must have a new society in which poverty can be abolished and racial conflicts eliminated -- a society in which equality is possible. If we are to end job discrimination, we must first achieve full, stable employment. Then there will be no mad scramble for jobs; no need to exclude large bodies of workers because of race, sex, creed or national origin; no fear of insecurity. With jobs for all, we can work hopefully and consistently towards economic equality -- an equality with significance.

Were there decent homes enough for all the people of America, it would be impossible to crowd Negroes or other racial minorities into the back alleys and filthy slums of our great industrial cities. Our slums and blighted areas could be cleared. The Ghetto would surely disappear. Likewise there must be food and clothing enough to meet the needs of the nation and at prices within reach of the masses. Only in an economy of abundance can we hope for full equality.

Equality we must have. And that equality can have meaning only in terms of the level of our total society. And even when we shall have obtained equality with meaning, as I am certain we eventually will, there remains the objective of a society in which equality will be not only possible, but also normal. Once this is achieved, the white "liberal" who derives great satisfaction out of "doing good for the poor colored people" will be stripped of his cloak of self-righteousness. Such a society will free the individual Negro of any personal obligation for advantages he may receive as a special favor. No longer will he need to depend upon the patronage of his "good white folks". Not, however, until the people of America are able to view

racial differences in proper perspective may we expect a society in which equality is normal.

Now, whenever the Negro raises this demand, he is confronted with those who say: be patient---you can't go too fast---let's take this easy---remember, you've made wonderful progress in three generations---don't upset the apple cart. We who have been penalized in America because of our color, never like that kind of talk from white persons, whether or not they claim to be friends. I ask you, who is to determine when progress is too fast or too slow? To reactionaries living in a dead past, to those who reap profits out of race hate, any progress in racial relations is too fast. Among those striving to make democracy a living reality, the present pace is all too slow. The doctrine of gradualism finds scant acceptance among the Negro people today.

While it is recognized that all the barriers against the race cannot be eradicated overnight by executive fiat, the Negro people of America believe that it is the obligation of government, of the labor movement and of all progressives to take a clear, consistent and unequivocal line against racial discrimination and segregation. We believe that the objective of national policy should be full equality for all citizens.

Recognizing that the attainment of this goal depends upon the social progress of the nation as a whole, Negroes realize the necessity for cooperating with and supporting those organizations, agencies and individuals who are committed to the task of improving the lot of the common man. It is among these that the Negro finds his natural allies in the struggle for equal rights. It is not by accident that some of our worst labor baiters also hate Negroes, Jews, Latin-Americans and other minority groups. These elements are intent upon obstructing every step in the direction of a better world. Not until we are able to eliminate them from positions of power can we hope to improve the conditions of the common man and create a society in which equality is possible.

Despite the bitter opposition of entrenched reaction, President Roosevelt's program of social legislation has contributed immeasurably to the advancement of the common people of this country. The New Deal

has not only recognized the need for raising the economic, social and cultural levels of the masses of the American people; it has also been aware of the special disabilities under which the Negro minority lives. Accordingly, the Administration has taken certain positive steps to assist the Negro in overcoming these disadvantages. Discrimination in employment has been curbed. Negro personnel has been appointed in many agencies to see that Negroes enjoy full benefits of the legislation. It is only through such combined efforts, improving the lot of the common man and directing special attention to the Negro's under-privileged position can we move forward to our goal of full equality.

Many Negroes believe that the steps taken have been inadequate and far too cautious. Nevertheless, it is realized that the Administration has made a sound beginning. And further, those who have studied the voting record of Congress know that much of the President's social reform program has been sabotaged by reactionary members of Congress, Tory-minded northern Republicans in "unholy alliance" with Negro-baiting southern Democrats. Intelligent political action on the part of Negro voters in collaboration with other progressives, can assure and accelerate the fight for full, significant and normal equality. It is for this reason that I believe the majority of Negro voters will recognize the need for re-electing President Roosevelt and giving him the kind of Congress that will enable the Administration to go forward in this drive for equality of opportunity.

Clearly this goal can be reached only through federal action of a strong and representative central government. The States have repeatedly demonstrated their inability or unwillingness to provide a broad program to improve the status of the common man. Those States where the need is greatest are commonly those least able and least willing to undertake such a program. Certainly, the Republicans and their candidate, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, cannot implement such a program under the tattered banner of States Rights.

The universal demand among Negroes is for full equality. In order to attain that objective and invest it with significance, we

must have an economy of abundance -- a society with jobs for all, decent housing available to the masses, plenty of food, and adequate educational, health and recreational facilities. Under the New Deal, government has recognized its responsibility to develop such a society. The initial steps have already been taken. The adoption of the President's eight-point Bill of Economic Rights as a national objective would give additional evidence of the Government's recognition of its responsibility to create a new and healthier society. With the return of peace and under the leadership of Franklin Delano Roosevelt we may expect to move steadily forward toward realization of our goal of freedom, equality, security, and opportunity for every American.

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Labor

STATEMENT of the C.I.O. Veterans Committee to President Murray and the Executive Board. By Clinton S. Golden, Chairman, April 12, 1945.

At the Executive Board meeting held in New York City a month ago, President Murray stated the increasing importance to the C.I.O. of proper work with and for returning veterans. In middle February he had sent a letter to secure nominations from national Union presidents of persons to constitute a functioning C.I.O. Veterans Committee.

During late 1943 and all of 1944 a small Veterans Committee had operated in a limited way. When one of the three members resigned from the C.I.O., the two remaining members were a nucleus for the addition of seven other persons, the nine constituting an enlarged Committee, the first meeting of which was held in Washington April 3 and 4.

Mr. Clinton Golden, Assistant to the President of the United Steelworkers, was named Chairman. C.I.O. Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey with Mr. Golden carried through from the small to the enlarged Committee. The seven new members, named by the presidents of their respective national Unions, are:

John P. Grogan, Secretary-Treasurer
Marine and Shipbuilding Workers

James McLeish, President, District 4
Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers

A.R. Kinstley, Vice-President
Oil Workers International Union

William Pollock, Secretary-Treasurer
Textile Workers Union of America

Lewis McCracken, Secretary-Treasurer
Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers

Victor Reuther, Director, War Policy Division, Automobile Workers

Nathan Robertson, Vice-President
American Newspaper Guild

At the early April meeting a resolution was adopted by the Committee to state its own conception of the work to be done and its significance for the C.I.O. and for the veterans. The text of this resolution reads:

> "RESOLVED, that the C.I.O. Veterans Committee deems its work within the Congress of Industrial Organizations to include all the questions and problems which arise out of the emergence of ex-service men and women to the status of veterans ... that our interest and activity lies in developing a constructive attitude and assistance to all these people as Americans with consideration that several

> million among them are members of Labor Unions, including C.I.O. organizations, and that other millions are relatives of Labor Union members ... that our jurisdiction lies in policy recommendations to national officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and to all constituent organizations ... and that through operations at National C.I.O. headquarters there be developed an activity to promulgate policies and programs throughout the membership of C.I.O. and to the general public."

...

The first declaration of the Committee to the Executive Board concerns the intricate problem of veterans reemployment and employment in relation to Union seniority as contained in agreements with employers.

Section 8 of the Selective Service Act, which was put into the law in 1940 at the urging of Labor Unions, constitutes protection within the Union seniority structure for those workers who left for military service from a job with a private employer.

On May 20, 1944, Selective Service System issued Local Board Memorandum 190-A, which is contrary to all the recognized intentions of Section 8, and which contains some half dozen propositions, the effect of which (1) would break up the Union seniority structure, (2) would greatly diminish the number of veterans covered by the Act, and (3) would greatly enlarge the number of situations subject to employers' decisions under the clause "impossible and unreasonable" to rehire.

Among the concepts of 190-A are the following monstrosities:

The word "temporary" is defined in such a way as to exclude four out of five veterans from statutory protection;

"Super"-seniority is introduced as something desirable for the veterans, when actually the proposal would take away from them Union seniority protection;

A layoff is defined as a discharge;

Reemployment "rights"are redefined to exclude rehiring if the veteran appears when the plant is shut down because of reconversion or lack of orders;

An established Union with closed shop or maintenance of membership agreement is forbidden to require a veteran to join the organization as a condition of employment; even though such a status existed when he went into military service.

(The final clause of this sentence -- "... even though such a status existed when he went into military service" -- is not included in Memorandum 190-A. However, the fact of the statement is in an unpublished opinion from the Selective Service System.)

Memorandum 190-A was formulated by an Army officer -- one Colonel Paul Griffith -- with a reactionary background in business and in the American Legion, and gives every evidence of deliberate construction to cause artificial conflict between Labor Unions and the returning veteran.

This judgment is confirmed by a constantly reiterated invitation of Colonel Griffith and General Lewis B. Hershey to "go to court", an action which would provide a Roman holiday for the anti-labor press of the nation. All C.I.O. organizations are urged to check first with the C.I.O. Veterans Committee for advice and recommendations before taking any case into court which involves this question.

Happily, a clear-cut statement of the principles is set forth in an arbitration award dated March 13, 1945, issued by New York University Professor of Law, Herman A. Gray, involving the contract between the Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio, and Local 1123, United Steelworkers of America.

This award is a double-barrelled blast at 190-A and provides firm support for the position of all organized labor in maintaining maximum protection of the returning veteran through Union seniority.

The decision in the Timken case (1) denies that General Hershey has any authority to make binding decisions, and (2) explicitly rejects super-seniority, declaring the concept to be inimical to the veterans own welfare.

General Hershey publicly and openly admits that 190-A does not have the force of law or regulation, even though he holds to it in the face of opposition from all Unions, most employers and some veterans organizations.

The Gray arbitration award has been widely circulated among C.I.O. officials. Additional copies are available to accomplish even wider distribution. The Veterans Committee recommends that this document -- not Local Board Memorandum 190-A -- be the guide for C.I.O. Unions for interpreting their contracts in any situation in which a conflict arises concerning reemployment of a veteran, either under law or under Union contract.

The foregoing statement and recommendations involve seniority of only those veterans who went into military service from a job, who choose to return to their previous job and are able to do it. Another group of veterans, those who suffer from service-connected disability, need protection in reemployment and in their wages by agreements arrived at through collective bargaining. Still another group, constituting perhaps half of

all veterans, have no statutory reemployment rights because they had no job when they put on their uniforms.

The Veterans Committee recommends more widespread publication throughout C.I.O. organizations of the proposals benefitting these groups of veterans enunciated in detail in the March 20, 1945 joint statement of all organized labor to General Frank T. Hines. This document has also been widely mailed to C.I.O. officials, and reference is made to the section designated "II. New Employment." Please see.

The propositions described can be effective only by inclusion in Union agreements, and should be urged by all national Unions to their Local Unions, and made the subject of serious and intensive bargaining, even though it be necessary to reopen the contract for the purpose. It is recognized that some of the national Unions have carried out a most constructive program embodying these propositions; those which have delayed should carry them forward promptly.

...

The second declaration of the Committee to the Executive Board concerns the relation of C.I.O. to the veterans organizations. The resolution at our 1944 convention listed a half-dozen constructive points and concluded with a pledge "to continue to work with established organizations of veterans to further these and all other aims of mutual benefit to veterans and to the people of the United States."

In some areas a construction has been made to mean that reference is only to those veterans organizations which have existed prior to World War II. This narrow construction of the word "established" is not warranted nor intended.

Veterans of this war may decide to organize and establish an association limited to themselves instead of merging into the older groups. In fact, activity of this sort already is in progress, and careful investigation reveals that great numbers of new veterans are promulgating policies that are pro-labor, against racial discrimination, and for international cooperation instead of for pseudo-patriotic militaristic nationalism. Such organizations, established by the new veterans, will become a part of our national life and are most worthy of participation by C.I.O. and its veteran members.

Nothing in the foregoing is to be construed to mean that only the new veterans organizations are to enjoy our participation.

C.I.O. officers and Labor Union members in general are well aware of the anti-labor, isolationist, red-baiting activities in the name of "Americanism" which has characterized several of the veterans organizations of the last war. The Committee feels that C.I.O. has no interest in opening up old sores and dwelling on past conflicts. On the other hand, it must be recog-

nized that big business control of these organizations still exists and their members need to create a more democratic atmosphere within them, to overcome a potential anti-Labor, isolationist influence in the post-war period. Progressive and democratic forces in these organizations need support and surely deserve participation of C.I.O. members who are veterans.

The Committee strongly urges all C.I.O. national Unions and affiliated local units to be most scrupulous not to create any impression among their veteran members that any single veterans organization deserves exclusive support and participation. It is not the business of C.I.O. or any Labor Union to press upon the new veterans a rigid idea of which organization they should or should not join. The veterans are competent to make their own choice, which will vary widely from one place to another and by one veteran from another.

Organizationally, the C.I.O. is prepared to be helpful to all veterans in all problems facing them in their reintegration into society and to that end seeks to be constructively cooperative on such problems with all the organizations the veterans decide to join.

...

The third declaration of the Committee to the Executive Board involves the multitude of personal problems of the Veteran such as hospitalization; claims for service-connected disabilities; artificial limbs; apprenticeship, retraining and rehabilitation; education; preferred and selective job placement; loans for purchase of homes, farms and businesses; workmen's compensation (especially for the handicapped); unemployment compensation; emergency maternal and infant care; national service life insurance policies; and many others.

Each of these subjects is full of questions, problems, and policies which are of concern to C.I.O. In due course, the Committee intends to acquaint itself more fully with technical information so it may recommend administrative and legislative policy in order to support the veterans.

Currently, there is considerable warranted agitation with respect to veterans' hospitals. More hospitals are needed, and are ordered to be constructed by Congress. An improved attitude is needed by the Veterans Administration, consonant with the greatly increased number of patients from this war and the new physical and mental therapy they need.

Besides adequate plant and equipment, there is need of more adequate staff and personnel. In this connection support is urged of an improved wage and promotion policy for the employees of Veterans Facilities. The Committee received extensive information from the Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer of the United Federal Workers Union, an organization which has some 4000 veterans hospital employees as members.

In this connection, the Committee supports increase of wages above

the $23 to $28 per week now paid for a 40-hour week to the range of employees from laundry, mess and kitchen workers through clerical help and physiotherapist and surgical assistants. The Committee also supports a program of just promotion and the elimination of favoritism. With respect to these matters it is pointed out that no new legislation is required, merely that the Veterans Administration shall budget the necessary appropriations.

If veterans are to receive the superior treatment in hospitals which they deserve, the wage rates and employment conditions must be attractive to people qualified to give such treatment. This question is especially one which should provide an opportunity for cooperation between the labor Unions and the veterans organizations, since under civil service provisions veterans constitute the great mass of these workers.

...

The fourth and last declaration of the Committee to the Executive Board in this report concerns the organization of our resources to make our ideas effective. The Committee therefore urges that every national Union, and every Industrial Union Council, shall establish a veterans committee, with staff assistance, and shall urge a veterans committee in every local Union.

One of the continuing jobs of the C.I.O. and its units from now on will be a constant concern for veterans, not only those who are members of C.I.O. Unions and from C.I.O. families, but all those who have served in uniform. This question is part of the post-war duties of C.I.O. and one of the new obligations and privileges of our officers. The returning serviceman and woman is not a detached member of society; they are of us. Their interests are our interests; their needs are our needs. The C.I.O. is not satisfied only to have supported and helped obtain passage of certain legislation to provide veterans' benefits. It is the burden of the C.I.O. to further protect the veterans by helping to build a society in which all can be secure.

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OBSERVATION: Nothing is said in the foregoing about C.I.O. policy with respect to initiation fees and dues in relation to veterans. The reason is because this matter was decided in early 1944 and was widely publicized at the time.

The C.I.O. position is to keep all members in good standing while they are in uniform, and to receive without payment of initiation fee those who become eligible for membership after conclusion of military service. In both instances, payment of dues begins with the first month on the job.

President Murray's recommendation to national and international Unions on this question was contained in his letter of March 28, 1944.

WILLIAM GREEN, Honorary President MATTHEW WOLL, President GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer

LABOR LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

10 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 16, N.Y. • LExington 2-4540

VOL. I, No. 5 BULLETIN APRIL 13, 1945

VETERANS PROGRAM

". . . . . conscious of the mandate voted unanimously at the last American Federation of Labor convention for full labor participation in all programs dealing with rehabilitation of veterans, the Executive Council directs:

"That the 900 central bodies of the American Federation of Labor functioning in every industrial city and district of the nation, form special committees to help find jobs for returning veterans in their localities and to stimulate concerted action by all groups in each community along these lines."

A. F. of L. Executive Council, Feb. 1945.

Adequate services for returning veterans in each community require cooperation among government agencies, labor, management, agriculture, veterans organizations, social agencies and all other civic groups interested in the welfare of returning servicemen.

Role of National and International Unions in Veterans Programs

Local unions and local central labor body committees on veterans can work most effectively in this field within the framework of clear-cut veterans policies established by each national and international union. The specific problems will vary according to the nature of each trade and should be handled by a special veterans committee within each national and international union. Factors such as skills, length of apprenticeship, eligibility for benefit funds, among others, will vary according to the employment possibilities within each craft. Opportunities for disabled veterans within each trade will depend largely upon the physical requirements of the jobs.

Role of State Federations of Labor in Veterans Programs

State Federations of Labor have many opportunities to cooperate with organizations on the state level, including governor's commissions, state government departments, state headquarters of veterans organizations, chambers of commerce, manufacturers associations, agricultural organizations and social agencies. State Federations of Labor can assist central labor body committees by working out agreements on the state level with the above organizations for a common approach on veterans problems.

Role of Central Labor Bodies in Veterans Programs

Veterans committees, established by central labor bodies in accordance with the suggestions of the A. F. of L. Executive Committee, should cooperate with government agencies, management, agriculture, veterans organizations, social agencies and all other civic groups concerned with plans for returning servicemen. Labor League committees which are already cooperating with councils of social agencies and social agencies in the community can assume the responsibility for A. F. of L. participation in veterans programs. Following are some suggestions for these committees:

(1) Become familiar with all of the facilities already established or being planned for veterans in your community, such as veterans information and referral centers, hospitals, employment and vocational training facilities, recreation centers and other community services for veterans.

(2) Become thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the "G. I. Bill of Rights" and the Selective Service Act.

(3) If a veterans information center has been established in the community, the A. F. of L. veterans committee should establish a liaison with the service center so that veterans can be given information promptly about union requirements and regulations in trades organized by the A. F. of L.

The Regional Directors of the Labor League For Human Rights are prepared to assist A. F. of L. veterans committees.

Cooperative Community Action Essential, A. F. of L. Declares

In concluding its statement on veterans programs the A. F. of L. Executive Council said, "America's primary post-war responsibility is to provide every opportunity for returning veterans to make a new start in life.

"This obligation cannot be left entirely to government. The people of our country must help the government do this job right—and that includes labor, industry, agriculture and our educational system. Nor can the problem be solved effectively at the national level. It will require strong, progressive and cooperative community action."

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INSTITUTE OF LABOR STUDIES

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES — Vol. 3

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals — No. 5

INFORMATION SERVICE I — MAY

Institute of Labor Studies — 1945

CONTENTS

Labor-Management Charter for Postwar Period. 1

Hours of Work in the Postwar Period. 2

Guaranteed Annual Wage. 4

Anti-Labor Trends. 5

NLRB on Foremen in Unions. 7

Veterans and Labor. 7

Key to Periodicals. . . . . Appendix

INSTITUTE OF LABOR STUDIES
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Institute of Labor Studies

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES

A monthly digest of source material on labor opinion
gathered from current labor periodicals

Vol. 3 No. 5 May 1945

LABOR MANAGEMENT CHARTER FOR POST-WAR PERIOD

"...Leaders of the three big organizations /CIO, AFL and U.S. Chamber of Commerce/ got together this week to initial a 'new charter for labor and management' which recognizes the right of labor to organize, the right of management to direct operations of industry, and the imperative necessity of both groups working together for top production, full employment and high wages."

"CIO Pres. Murray, AFL Pres. William Green and Pres. Eric Johnston of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce spoke for their organizations at a press conference that packed more than 200 newsmen into the C. of C. hall in Washington, D. C."

/High points of the agreement/ :

"1. Maintenance of private enterprise as foundation for an expanding economy.

"2. Recognition of the 'inherent right and responsibility' of management to direct industrial operations."

"3. Recognition of the 'fundamental rights of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining.'"

"4. Understanding that foreign trade will stimulate an expanding economy at home, with assistance urged for devastated or undeveloped nations to encourage the rebuilding and development of sound economic systems."

/ Pres. Murray voiced appreciation for assistance of Pres. Johnston and shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser in arriving at agreement./

Said Murray, "All of us recognize the need for internal unity and understanding to attain the laudable objectives set forth in this code of principles. The plan is conceived to help America. . ."

Johnston is quoted: "We feel that there are two roads that we can travel after this war. One will lead to a high degree of industrial peace; the other will lead to industrial chaos. One will mean high levels of employment, high levels of wages, high levels of production, the ability to service our national debt—in other words, prosperity. The other road will lead to lowered employment, lowered wages, lowered standard of living, inability to service our national debt, and, of course, bankruptcy eventually.

"We recognize that this is not a perfect instrument, by any means. We know that improvements can and must be made on it as we go along. It is not a static thing. It must be a dynamic thing. But it is a beginning, at least, to solving some of our problems between management and labor in the postwar world.". . . . . .

. . . . . .

"Questions about whether the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers," goes on the article, "would become a party to the pact were met by Johnston, who said that the NAM had participated in one preliminary meeting and had been invited to two others but had not attended. Johnston said that he hoped the NAM would participate."

/ A committee named to implement the agreement, as follows: For labor: Pres. Philip Murray, R. J. Thomas and Sidney Hillman of CIO; Pres. Wm. Green, George Meany and Robert Watt, of AFL. For management: Pres. Johnston; Otto Seyforth, pres. W. Michigan Steel Foundry Co.; E. J. Thomas, pres, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Paul Hoffman, pres., Studebaker Corp., and David Zellerbach, pres., Crown-Zellerbach Paper Corp.

(CIO News 4-2-45)

Labor-Management Charter (cont.)

President William Green, "enthusiastically supporting the new labor-management charter. . .said he was joined by Sec'y-Treas. George Meany and Int'l Representative Robert Watt.

"Through acceptance of this code of principles...the area of controversy has been reduced and the area of agreement has been widened. I feel confident that all our unions will accept it. One of its chief objectives is to reduce conflicts to a minimum. We may not be able to achieve perfection. But this teamwork will reduce conflict and strife to a minimum."

"I look for most valuable results from this agreement. It will not eliminate strikes altogether, particularly when we get into the postwar period."

"Green said the whole proposal was started by people 'moved by a desire to render an exalted service' and that 'I feel that the AFL will join with the other groups in making the code work.'"

"When Green was asked whether the AFL could bind the affiliated, autonomous organizations, he replied: 'We point to the observance of our no strike pledge in answer.' He explained the pledge was made by the AFL through himself immediately after Pearl Harbor along with the CIO and it has been kept "splendidly by all of American Labor.'"

(Colo. Lab. Advo. 4-5-45. FP item)

HOURS OF WORK IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

Metal Trades Department, AFL, on 6-hour workday and 30-hour workweek.

"The Committee on Shorter Workday, Pres. Stevens, Molders, chairman,...reported to the 1944 convention of the A.F. Fed. of Labor in favor of a 6-hour workday and a 30-hour workweek in the postwar period. /Recommendation unanimously adopted./

"...The action of the AFL in this particular, not only continues a basic policy, but it is very pertinent to any consideration of the problems of postwar production and full employment. As the Committee on Shorter Workday/ says/: "There has been a remarkable lack of mention by postwar planners of shortening hours of work as a realistic way of spreading employment." . . ./ Metal Trades Dept., AFL, first developed the principles...policy was formulated in a report to 1930 Convention of AFL. . .that resolution called for a 5-hour workday...It was forerunner of subsequent resolutions adopted in AFL conventions in favor of the 6-hour day and 30-hour week. . . . . .

"As the 1930 report puts it: the trade union movement from the start 'pressed for shorter hours so that there would be a relief from long periods of daily confinement in our industries.' This was the appeal to the worker. The trade union pioneers likewise appealed to the public on civic and humanitarian grounds. The employers countered by claiming--not that their profits would be cut--but in an effort to win the public, that the amount of goods produced would be reduced and that the costs of production would be raised.". . . . . ./ The trade unionists had to educate the workers that "reducing the hours of labor increased the wages", and did not cut their income, as they feared.../. . . . . .

"To prove how widespread is the acceptance of a radically reduced workday and workweek, it is only necessary to refer to legal enactment of the 40-hour week, and to the fact that when the 6-hour day and 30-hour workweek was proposed in Congress the days before the ...NIRA was passed, it had a good chance of being adopted. Public opinion has swung so far. . .that today and in the postwar period ahead, a 30-hour workweek will be considered not as a radical proposition, but as a practical proposition. . .together with other plans for capacity production and full employment at high wages.". . . . . .

Hours of work (continued)

"Dividing the work merely divides the total volume of wages paid. 'It does not increase the purchasing capacity of the wage earners in any community; it does not create additional work to be done.' It forces the workers to bear the whole burden for the failure of management and government to provide full employment. Moreover, dividing the work may forestall the taking of adequate measures by management, labor and government to provide jobs for all. Unemployment insurance and work relief are merely stop-gaps like dividing the work.". . . . .
What are the possibilities of securing the 6-hour workday and 30-hour workweek after the war in Europe and against Japan are won? And, as a most important part of that same question, what will happen to the worker's total wage or income for the workweek, will it be cut by two hours pay per day, from, say payment for 40 hours to 30 hours per week or from 8 to 6 hours per day?". . . . . .
"The question of the 30-hour week cannot be considered without taking into account the matter of wages for hours worked. . .Labor will insist in the reconversion period that the pay for the 40-hour week should not be less than at present, with overtime worked. . . .To prevent a drastic cut in the worker's standard of living and in the purchasing power available for the whole economy. . . .
There is no reason to assume that labor will obtain, without a most strenuous battle, the benefits of its present standard of living, with a 40-hour week in the reconversion period and a 30-hour workweek in the postwar period.". . . .
. . . . . (Moldors J. Apr. '45)

Shipbuilding Workers Union-CIO, published text of a proposal for establishment of a 35-hour week "as a means of maintaining the effeciency and productive capacity of the American shipbuilding industry. . ." (Brief excerpts):
"In recent weeks we have received through the daily press seemingly authentic information that both the Maritime Commission and the Navy Department are cutting down on their respective shipbuilding programs."
/ Navy Dept. cancelled 72 combat ships, 54 of which were already planned and allocated. Maritime Commission has asked for no appropriations in the budget to cover the fiscal year beginning July, 1945. This means that the emergency program, except for the completion of contracts, is over.". . . . . .
"In the last ten years over a million and one-half persons learned one shipbuilding skill or another.". . . . . .
/ The Union's 1938 program/ "called for the planned allocation of work upon a regional, or port-wide basis, so that when the progress of work in any one yard reaches a stage where it would necessitate the furlough of certain crafts, work in another shipyard in the same port, or within convenient traveling distance, would be at the stage where these crafts were needed."
"Such a program would truly stabilize employment in the shipbuilding industry..."
. . . . . .
"The way to preserve our industry, to make sure that the shipping necessary to winning the peace is at hand, is two-fold."
"One, we must maintain as big a staff of shipbuilders as possible. Two, we must cut down the work week to 35 hours, giving to the workers the same take-home pay for 35 hours that they receive now for 48, together with the benefit of any increase they would receive with the upward revision of the Little Steel formula.". . . . . .
"There can and must be a mighty shipbuilding industry in this country, and our Union must play a major role in maintaining that industry. . .We cannot and should not permit our industry to go back to the desuetude following World War I. We must keep it alive and keep the jobs of our members secure.".
(Shipyd. Worker 4-9-45)

GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE

Steel Labor (Apr. 1945) has a lengthy statement by Pres. Murray on "the guaranteed annual wage." It first "outlines the background for the reasoning which guided the United Steelworkers a year ago to incorporate in its wage demands in the steel industry a guaranteed minimum annual wage.". . . ."Reduced to a simple formula, the guaranteed annual wage as requested by the union suggests that management be required to give workers forty hours of work each week for fifty-two weeks—arriving at a figure of 2,080 hours. That figure of 2,080 hours would be multiplied by whatever the individual's hourly rate. For each week during the life of the contract that the employe, for reasons beyond his control, does not receive a sum equal to this minimum amount, the company shall make up the difference. "There is nothing socialistic or revolutionary in the idea of a guaranteed annual wage. The idea would amount to nothing if it was a selfish plan, designed to help only a few people. It must be accepted by industry on the basis of its being helpful to the national well-being, to the interests of the nation—to all of the people throughout the nation. The idea should take precedence over industrial disruptions growing out of mass unemployment. The idea must take precedence over selling apples on street corners! " . . . . . .
". . .The steel industry spokesmen said the annual wage is desirable, but it is not practical.". . . . . .
"It is not surprising to have the steel industry stamp the guaranteed annual wage as 'impractical and illusory.' They said that of the eight-hour day; they said the forty-hour week was impractical, and yes, four decades back, they said that workmen's compensation was impractical! They were wrong in all instances. We believe they are wrong again.". . . . . .
"The sound economic basis for a guaranteed annual wage to employees has been proved in private industry—notably in the 'Minnesota experiment' of George A. Hormel & Co., meat packers, of Austin. Under this plan, incidentally, it is incorporated in a collective bargaining contract with a CIO union—each worker is guaranteed 52 equal pay checks a year. The plan has worked. After a decade of operation, in 1940, ninety-nine per cent of the Hormel employes were continuously employment, an achievement made the more remarkable by the fact, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, that the slaughtering and meatpacking industry as a whole leads all the major industries of the country in labor turnover. . . .A case study of the Hormel plan under the auspices of the University of Minnesota, by Hack Chernick, has this foreword: 'The annual wage plan itself is at least in part responsible for the creation of new jobs in Austin, and the great stability of the city's economic life rests on sound analysis.'" . . . . . .

CIO Executive Board, at its meeting April 12, adopted unanimously a resolution providing for a study of a guaranteed annual wage program "as an essential means to achieve full employment." The resolution authorized the President to appoint a Special Research Committee on annual wages to consist of research representatives from the several CIO unions covering industries that present the basic issues involved in this problem, and the national CIO Research Dept. "
(CIO News 4-16-45)

AFL unions and officials have also endorsed the annual wage plan. Pres. Wm. Green explained that "annual wage guarantees can help to achieve genuine full employment, if properly worked out through collective bargaining.". . . ./Not a direct quote./ (Milw. Lab. Press 4-26-45)

"One of the last social measures which President Roosevelt advanced for the benefit of workers was his endorsement of a study now being made on the potentialities of a 'guaranteed annual wage', by an advisory committee headed by Eric Johnston of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce."

Guaranteed Annual Wage (continued)

"The 'guaranteed wage' is not exactly an innovation in our American economy. Big firms like Proctor & Gamble, the soap manufacturers; Hormel, a meat packing firm; and Westinghouse, the electrical manufacturing combine, have adopted the guaranteed wage as an enlightened business policy.". . . . . .
"The guaranteed annual wage should prove a valuable gyroscope in the stabilizing of our postwar economy.". . . . .
(Un. Leader 4-28-45)

Shipbuilding Workers Union-CIO, has come out for a guaranteed annual wage in the shipbuilding industry, based upon a minimum of $3,000 a year for standard first class mechanics for 50 weeks' work and two weeks' vacation. . .

"Employees of the big Hormel meat-packing and processing plant here get 52 pay checks a year--plus production bonuses, if they earn them." States Mr. Hormel: "The most to be said for this annual wage is that it's one of many ways of paying people for work done. Under certain circumstances it's a very satisfactory way. It has helped us toward our goal, which is to make fully productive the people and the facilities that are available."
"Claude Moore...of the United Packing House Workers, which has a closed shop contract with Hormel, is enthusiastic." He states: "About 80 per cent of our members own homes or are buying them...These homes probably have more modern conveniences than you'd find in any other community made up so largely of working people.
"Employee turnover in the Hormel plant used to be as high as 55 per cent a year. Just before Pearl Harbor it had dropped to less than half of 1 per cent. Jay Hormel originated the plan and he deserves full credit."
/ Average annual pay of Hormel employees was $2069 in 1942, rose to $2299 in 1943 and to $2686 in 1944. The plan in essence is this/: "Each person hired is guaranteed a job for at least a year, unless he breaks rules. Each week he will get one fifty-second part of his yearly wage rate, plus extra pay if he and his fellow workers beat production quotas and the company's business for the year is good. He will get six holidays and a vacation of one, two or three weeks, depending on how long he has worked for the company. He will have time to go fishing in slack seasons, but in busy seasons he'll have to work considerably more than 40 hours a week to 'pay back' time 'borrowed' when production demands were less." . (Un. Rubber Wk. April 1945)

ANTI-LABOR TRENDS

"Out of over twenty legislatures that have wound up their 1945 sessions, in only one--South Dakota--has an anti-labor bill actually become law. That measure, a misnamed 'right to work' proposition, outlaws union shops. It is to be challenged in the courts by the State Federation of Labor."
(Un. Leader 4-28-45)

Minnesota. Governor Thye of Minnesota vetoed a "drastic bill passed by the legislature which would have put curbs on picketing and other union activities, including a ban on so-called 'secondary boycotts.'" / The bill was opposed by all branches of organized labor. The Governor's message stated the bill would imperil harmonious labor relations in the State, and that similar laws have been held unconstitutional by the courts./ (Un. Leader 4-28-45)

Texas. A Civil Appeals Court in Texas "knocked out six sections of the anti-labor 'Manford Act', a law put on the statute books last year. These sections compelled unions to file financial reports and sought to regulate their dues,

Anti-Labor Trends (continued)

membership requirements, elections of officers and other internal affairs." At the same time, the Texas House, "deaf to the plea that it stick by the principles of the new labor-management charter," passed a "Christian American sponsored right-to-work bill...which outlaws the closed shop and checkoff."..... (Un. Leader 4-28-45; Colo. Lab. Advo. 4-19-45)

Kansas. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, handing down its decision in the "Kansas anti-labor law" adopted in 1943, "held unconstitutional three of the most obnoxious sections of the Kansas law. Those provisions of the law held invalid are: (1) That a majority of all workers in a plant must vote in favor of a strike before a LEGAL strike may be called; (2) that secondary boycotts are illegal; (3) that jurisdictional disputes are illegal and normal union activities in support of them are prohibited." . . . . (Colo. Lab. Advo. 4-19-45)

Colorado. "Colorado labor won a signal victory..." when a bill to amend the Labor Peace Act, sponsored by the State Chamber of Commerce, died in the Industrial Relations Committee of the House.". . . . . (Colo. Lab. Advo. 4-5-45)

Georgia. "The 'right to work' amendment, labelled the 'right-to-starvation-wages' amendment by the Women's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church, was killed." (FTA News 4-15-45)

Tennessee. "Four bills sponsored by the CAA /Christian American Assn./ are still pending. One would outlaw all forms of union security. Another would serve to split vet-labor unity. They have been condemned by leading churchmen." (Ibid.)

Arkansas. ".. Where CAA soibsired 'right to work' amendment passed last year, they have been unable to pass the legislation necessary to enforce it." (Ibid.)

Florida. "...The 'right to work' amendment is being opposed jointly by industry and labor. Three big companies have joined the AFL in filing suit to test its validity."..... (Ibid.)

U. S. Chamber of Commerce is said to have framed a resolution asking congressional legislation which would prohibit royalty payments to unions (such as was asked by United Mine Workers). (Colo. Lab. Advo. 4-12-45)

"Frey Rider" to NLRA. "There's a renewed and serious drive against the Wagner Act and the right to organize in unions of your own choice going on in the House Appropriations Committee."
"Its a new version of the Frey rider. . ./ attached to the NLRA appropriation./ "The rider says that the NLRB cannot spend any of its funds to investigate a complaint in a case where there is a contract that has been in effect more than three months, no matter what the nature of the contract.". . . .
"The Frey rider in one form or another has been with us for three years. A year ago the CIO got it interpreted to exclude company unions.". . . . (CIO News 4-30-45)

NLRB ON FOREMEN

"The National Labor Relations Board this week made an important contribution to the principles and practices of collective bargaining when it held that foremen are employees for purposes of the Natl Labor Relations Act and are entitle to full bargaining rights. / Decision, involved Packard Motor Co.; Chairman Millis and Board Member Houston, with Bd. Member Reilly dissenting.) In deciding that 'all general foremen, assistant foremen and special assignment men employed by the company' constitute a unit for purposes of collective bargaining, the Board has removed a serious obstacle to settlement of industrial disputes.". . .
/ History of the issue before the Board cited. Action was a reversal of its decision in the Maryland Drydock case. The union involved in the Packard case is an unaffiliated union of foremen. "CIO took the view /before the Board/ that the board should not issue a rule which would prevent a foremen's union from affiliating with the CIO.". . . . .
"The board refused to accept the contention of the companies that if foremen were granted bargaining rights they must be structurally isolated from production workers. Chairman Millis expressly stated that he would place no obstacle in the path of affiliation of foremen's groups with non-supervisory employe organizations, and Board Member Houston stated that he regarded the question as an open one.". . . . . .

(Article in CIO News, 4-2-45, by Lee Pressman, Gen. Counsel, CIO)

VETERANS AND LABOR

Much has been appearing in the labor press on labor and the returning veterans. Colorado Labor Advocate (4-12-45) reports on a conference in Washington, lasting two days, of labor, veterans and government representatives "called by the American Legion". "AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods found themselves clearly at loggerheads with Selective Service Director Hershey on the question of 'super-seniority' after the first day /of the conference/ had been given over chiefly as a platform for the National Association of Manufacturers and other business groups who complained about taxes, government wartime controls and labor legislation."
"Chief issue was the interpretation / of a government Memorandum 190A/ which states that "a returning veteran is entitled to reinstatement in his former position or one of like seniority, and pay, even tho such reinstatement necessitates the discharge of a non-veteran with greater seniority."
"Labor leaders contended that literal interpretation of this memorandum, which is not law, would throw hundreds of thousands of war workers out of their jobs and produce near chaos in both the reconversion period and postwar economy."....
"The 'superseniority scheme, the labor representatives argued, was really a device 'for dividing up scarcity of jobs and an evasion of the problem of providing jobs for all.'". . . . . (

CIO News reports (4-9-45), "The newly enlarged CIO Veterans Committee, headed by Clinton S. Golden, is launching an active campaign to promote the common interests of veterans and labor, after extended meetings with representatives of the various veterans organizations. With a million and a half of its own members in the armed forces, the CIO does not recognize any artificial separation between veterans and labor.". . . . . .

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Labor papers contained a wealth of material on the San Francisco United Nations Conference, voicing labor's interest in and support of a World Security organization.

APPENDIX

Key to Periodicals "Labor Views on Current Issues" Information Service I

Alum. Wk. News Digest	(Organ, Aluminum Workers of America -- CIO)
Am. Fed.	American Federationist (Organ, Am. Federation of Labor)
CIO News	(Organ, Congress of Industrial Organizations)
Advance	(Organ, Amalgamated Clothing Workers -- CIO)
ACA News	(Organ, American Communications Association -- CIO)
Ariz. Lab. J.	Arizona Labor Journal (State AFL)
Black Worker	(Organ, Bro. of Sleeping Car Porters -- AFL)
Colo. Lab. Advo.	Denver, Colorado Labor Advocate (AFL)
Duluth Lab. World	Duluth, Minn. Labor World (AFL)
E. Bay Lab. J.	Oakland, Calif. East Bay Labor Journal (AFL)
FE News	Farm Equipment & Metal Workers News (CIO)
ILWU Disp.	ILWU Dispatch (Organ, Int'l Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union -- CIO)
Int'l Teamster	(Organ, Int'l Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers -- AFL)
J. Elec. Wk.	Journal Electrical Workers & Operators (AFL)
Justice	(Organ, Int'l Ladies Garment Workers -- AFL)
Labor	(Organ, Railway labor organizations, Washington, D. C.)
Lab. Her.	Labor Herald (California State CIO)
Loc. F. & E Mag.	Brotherhood, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen's Magazine
Mach. Mo. J.	Machinists Monthly Journal (AFL)
Mem. Lab. Rev.	Memphis (Tenn.) Labor Review (AFL)
Milwaukee Labor Pr.	Milwaukee (Wis.) Labor Press (AFL)
Molders J.	Molders and Foundry Workers Journal (AFL)
National Un. Farmer	National Union Farmer (Organ. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America)
Pilot	(Organ, National Maritime Union -- CIO)
Painter and Dec.	Painter & Decorator (Organ, Bro. of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers -- AFL)
Raleigh Un. Her.	Raleigh (N. C.) Union Herald (AFL)
Rich. Lab. Her.	Richmond (Va.) Labor Herald (AFL)
R R Conduc.	Railway Conductor (Organ, Bro. of Railway Conductors)
R R Tr.	Railroad Trainman (Organ, Bro. of Railroad Trainmen)
R. R Tel.	Railroad Telegrapher (Organ, Order of Railroad Telegraphers -- AFL)
Steel Lab.	Steel Labor (Organ, United Steelworkers of Am. -- CIO)
Shipyd. Wk.	Shipyard Worker (Organ, Marine & Shipbuilding Wks. of America -- CIO)
Typo. J.	Typographical Journal (Organ, Int'l Typo. Union)
The Union	(Organ, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers -- CIO)
Un. Auto Wk.	United Automobile Worker (CIO)
UCAPAWA News	(Organ, United Cannery, Agricultural, etc. Workers -- CIO)
Un. Mine Wk. J.	United Mine Workers Journal
UE News	(Organ. Electrical, Radio & Machine workers -- CIO)
Un. Rubber Wk.	United Rubber Worker (CIO)

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Haywood Sets Goal for South

MONTEAGLE—"The organizational job that has been done by the CIO in the South would have been called a miracle a few years ago," said Allan S. Haywood, CIO Vice President and Director of Organization, to a group of southern CIO members.

"The job ahead of us seems equally impossible, but it will be done." Brother Haywood spoke on Organizing the South at a meeting of CIO representatives and leaders held at Highlander Folk School on the last day of the Southern CIO School.

After citing the gains CIO has made in the face of tremendous obstacles, he outlined the job ahead to be that of completing the organization of Southern industry, educating CIO members and the community to fully exercise their political rights, and fulfilling the CIO 60,000,000 jobs program.

Speaking of the progress toward international understanding and cooperation made at the World Trade Union Conference in London last February, to which he was a delegate, Brother Haywood said: "We can't have international peace our own way. We've got to give and take with other people."

"Ours is a people's movement," he declared. "If civilization is to be preserved the people must preserve it."

"We cannot continue the record of progress we have made up to now," he told the Southern unionists, "unless we are united. We must stamp out all forms of discrimination. Only with a united

MIUC Calls For Strong OPA, NLRB

MEMPHIS—Rigid price control must be continued until the supply of the things we want to buy catches up with the demand," the Memphis Industrial Union Council said in a resolution sent to all Tennessee senators and congressmen.

"There are indications that some forces may take the end of the war in Europe as a signal to begin a concerted drive to eliminate price control," the resolution said. "We believe rigid control should continue until supply meets demand so prices will not skyrocket when restrictions are removed."

The council urged Congress to grant sufficient funds to OPA to fight black market operations, particularly those related to handling of meat.

Steel Gains New Chattanooga Plants

CHATTANOOGA—With an election won, two elections pending, three organizational drives in progress and three contracts recently signed, the United Steelworkers are building a strong organization in Chattanooga.

By a vote of 56 for USA-CIO as against two for the AFL and 19 for no union, employes of the Mascot Stove Co. chose the Steelworkers as their collective bargaining agency on June 1. This company was once under contract with the AFL but has been a non-union shop since 1927.

An election is scheduled for early September at the U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co. The Steelworkers have

55c Minimum